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ABSTRACT

The Illinois Board of Higher Education attempts to provide a statistical picture of the space that has been constructed for Illinois public higher education and the utilization of that space. And it attempts to identify and explain current issues facing Illinois public higher education related to capital improvements. Recommended guidelines for future capital improvements in public higher education are grouped under four headings: space data, instructional facilities, special facilities, and capital resources needs. (Author)

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A REVIEW OF HIGHER EDUCATION CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION NEEDS AND COMMITMENTS: A Staff report for use in developing the Illinois Master Plan--Phase IV.

by J. W. Huther

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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State of Illinois
Board of Higher Education

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I

INTRODUCTION

Over a century ago, the State of Illinois made a commitment to provide higher education with public funds to serve the interests of the State and its individual citizens. This commitment required construction of physical facilities. Construction of such facilities dates back to the late 1850's with the founding of Illinois State University--the State's oldest public institution of higher education. Today, the State is committed to support construction and other capital improvements at 13 public universities and 49 community college campuses in 38 districts.

The Illinois Board of Higher Education enabling Act was signed into law in 1961. The Act requires that the Board formulate and submit annual capital budget recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly. The Act also requires that the Board shall "consider the current and projected utilization of the total physical plant of each campus of a university or college in approving the capital budget for any new building or facility." Finally, the Act requires that the Board approve plans for capital improvements of noninstructional facilities.

Guidance in approval of capital requests has been provided in master plan recommendations. The recommendations of the Board for the first three phases of master planning are summarized in the section which follows.

Master Plan - Phases I, II, and III

Detailed recommendations related to capital improvements for the first three phases are provided in "Survey of the Status of Master Plan Recommendations" which was submitted to the Board in May, 1974.

In brief, Phase I recommended State participation in the construction of new community colleges. It recommended emphasizing construction of commuter institutions. It described a minimum construction program for 1965-1971. It recommended that institutions should improve the utilization of facilities. It proposed that capital improvements be made from general revenues if possible. And it recommended that noninstructional facilities be financed from non-tax funds.

Phase II recommended the construction of Sangamon State University and Governors State University. It recommended that dormitories not be constructed at commuter senior institutions for unmarried undergraduates under 21. It recommended development of libraries for newly established institutions. It recommended continued emphasis upon construction of commuter institutions. It provided a revised minimum construction program for 1967-1973. It recommended no new construction of instructional and residential space for lower division enrollments for most senior institutions. And it specified utilization standards to be achieved by Fall Term 1970.

Phase III recommended reevaluation of capital requests in light of enrollment projections. It recommended limiting community college campuses to 6,000 full-time-equivalent (FTE) students. It recommended expansion of the College of Law at Urbana, and it recommended establishment of a law school at Carbondale.

Purpose of Phase IV Review

This report to the Board attempts to accomplish several things. It provides a review of the expenditures which have been made for capital improvements between 1963 and 1975. It attempts to provide a statistical picture of the space which has been constructed for Illinois public higher education and the utilization of that space. And it attempts to identify and explain current issues facing Illinois public higher education related to capital improvements.

Based upon the review of these matters, this report recommends guidelines for future capital improvements in public higher education.

II

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Appropriations FY1963-75

During this period over $1.1 billion were appropriated for capital improvements in public higher education. See Table 1 for a distribution of appropriations by year. Appropriations have been provided from general revenue funds, general obligation bonds and other state revenue sources.

Appropriations have not been limited solely to construction of new facilities. They have funded capital improvements under the following nine categories:

1. Buildings, Additions, and/or Structures
2. Funds to Complete
3. Land
4. Movable Equipment
5. Utilities
6. Remodeling and Rehabilitation
7. Site Improvements
8. Planning
9. Cooperative Improvements

As Table 1 further reveals, projects totaling approximately $3.1 billion were requested during the period to which a total of $1.1 billion was appropriated. It should be noted, however, that both of these figures are somewhat inflated. For example, if an institutional request was not funded in a given fiscal year, the same or similar request was often included in successive fiscal years. Some of the same projects were included in requests for two or more fiscal years and thereby inflate the total dollars requested.

Appropriated amounts shown in Table 1 are also somewhat inflated. Table 1 reflects only new appropriations. However, some new appropriations were not expended and were not reappropriated.

Appropriations for New Buildings FY1970-75

Approximately one-half of the estimated dollar amount appropriated and released during this period has gone toward the construction of permanent facilities in the community college sector. Since its inception in 1965, the Illinois community college system has grown substantially thereby requiring a major portion of capital appropriations to be devoted to the construction of permanent facilities to house expanding enrollments. In the public university sector, construction of new facilities since Fiscal Year 1970 has been limited primarily to highly specialized types of space, such as medicine, or to the expansion of developing commuter institutions. Table 2 shows that approximately $268.2 million have been appropriated for the construction of new buildings. Approximately 7,300,000 gross square feet (GSF) have been constructed with these funds.

Capital Investment in University Buildings

The State's investment in permanent facilities for public universities is shown in Table 3. This table includes only nonresidential facilities occupied by the Fall of 1974. Projects financed through the use of revenue bonds, foundation funds, and other non-State sources are excluded from the calculations. Leased facilities and off-campus centers are also excluded.

Data in Table 3 were compiled from the "Campus Land Use and Building Inventory Study," April, 1973 and updated April, 1975. Only facilities designated as permanent facilities by the institution are included in the square footage and actual capital investment calculations as shown in Table 3. All nonresidential facilities, unless otherwise coded, were assumed to have been constructed from State sources. The Actual Capital Investment displayed in Table 3 refers to the actual cost of constructing the facilities and excludes expenditures for movable equipment, site improvements, and land.

Nearly 23,000,000 GSF in nonresidential facilities have been constructed for a cost of approximately $622.4 million in the four public university systems. Included within the total square footage are necessary support facilities--physical plants, storage areas--as well as primarily academic facilities.

The State's investment in physical facilities in public universities is somewhat understated in terms of actual capital investment, particularly in the case of the older universities. Institutions such as the University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, and Illinois State University are still using facilities constructed at the turn of the century for actual capital investments between $200,000 and $600,000. Replacement of any of these facilities in today's construction market would cost several million dollars. For example, in the original "Campus Land Use and Building Inventory Study" of April, 1973, the University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign reported a total actual investment of $278 million in all residential and nonresidential facilities. However, the total estimated replacement value of these facilities was $558.4 million or 2.01 times the actual capital investment.

Capital Investment in University Land

Table 4 indicates the number of acres and book value of land holdings contiguous to each university's main campus. A total of 12,537 acres at a cost (book value) of over $51.8 million is used for a variety of purposes by the institutions.

Capital Investment in University Residential Facilities

Residential facilities include on-campus dormitories, residence halls, and apartments for single and married students. As shown in Table 5, the actual capital investment for these facilities is approximately $262 million. Residential facilities have been constructed primarily through

the use of revenue bonds. Such bonds are repaid from revenues generated from room and board charges and other revenue-producing operations in these facilities.

Conclusions About Capital Investments in Universities

The sum of the actual capital investment in residential and nonresidential facilities and the book value of an institution's land holdings is in excess of $1 billion. If the replacement value of physical facilities were calculated, the capital assets of public universities would be even more substantial. Such a large investment in physical facilities and land holdings will require continuing public support to maintain facilities in satisfactory condition.

Table 1

History of Institutional Requests and
Capital Appropriations 1961-1975

Institution	1963-65 Amount Requested	1963-65 Amount Appropriated	1965-67 Amount Requested[1]	1965-67 Amount Appropriated	1967-69 Amount Requested	1967-69 Amount Appropriated[2]	1970-71 Amount Requested 1970-71	1970-71 Amount Appropriated FY1970	1970-71 Amount Requested FY1971	1970-71 Amount Appropriated FY1971
Board of Governors										
Chicago State University	$	$	$	$ 2,000,000	$ 48,103,000	$ 39,497,900	$ 2,771,450	$ 800,000	$ 1,944,978	$ 1,568,995
Eastern Illinois University	1,084,000	1,173,700	7,665,000	4,310,000	18,214,000	9,156,977	22,724,434	5,679,463	3,553,088	
Governors State University							24,640,000	20,950,000	3,890,000	2,250,000
Northeastern Illinois Univ.				9,000,000	15,048,000	13,189,195	26,529,305	6,270,500	10,424,263	2,172,088
Western Illinois University	993,000	1,333,000	14,004,000	7,375,000	20,760,000	13,922,641	24,302,524	7,112,603	7,148,716	131,256
Central Office	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	1,077,000	1,000,000	650,000	260,000	390,000	106,303
Board of Regents										
Illinois State University	2,481,000	2,340,447	13,854,000	5,888,000	25,298,000	16,251,144	37,140,173	9,649,000	17,712,770	43,542
Northern Illinois University	1,842,000	1,491,500	21,129,000	12,791,778	55,450,000	23,415,347	61,271,897	17,242,792	21,354,289	374,311
Sangamon State University							12,350,000	10,672,000	1,718,000	1,548,000
Central Office							706,540	214,500	539,449	204,102
Southern Illinois University	40,906,000	15,010,600	35,850,000	22,125,000	122,025,000	55,686,108	140,094,500	27,583,090	68,993,710	5,859,858
University of Illinois	33,894,000	20,024,540	70,171,000	55,139,600	163,246,000	134,934,288	192,449,959	57,358,573	85,820,713	12,471,909
Illinois Community College Board				20,500,000	180,173,000	125,000,000	175,000,000	96,000,000	82,920,000	
	$81,700,000	$41,873,787	$163,173,000	$139,629,378	$649,394,000	$432,053,600	$720,830,282	$260,092,821	$306,411,969	$26,760,404

Table 1

History of Institutional Requests and
Capital Appropriations 1963-1975

Institution	FY1972 Amount Requested	FY1972 Amount Appropriated FY1972	FY1973 Amount Requested	FY1973 Amount Appropriated FY1973	FY1974 Amount Requested	FY1974 Amount Appropriated FY1974	FY1975 Amount Requested	FY1975 Amount Appropriated FY1975	Total FY1963-75 Amount Requested	Total FY1963-75 Amount Appropriated FY1963-75
Board of Governors										
Chicago State University	$ 13,467,030	$ 8,680,944	$ 7,463,702	$ 4,176,232	$ 4,653,200	$	$ 4,264,142	$ 350,000	$ 82,669,502	$ 57,074,071
Eastern Illinois University	2,314,952	353,749	2,633,918	625,764	5,519,800	30,000	4,592,600	786,400	68,302,792	22,175,653
Governors State University	2,810,525	1,095,525	5,883,020	3,668,000	21,694,315	1,806,256	9,671,000	98,400	68,788,860	29,868,181
Northeastern Illinois Univ.	14,494,450	659,000	13,506,240	2,841,700	9,553,000		9,671,000	7,992,000	59,226,258	42,124,491
Western Illinois University	13,053,269	4,431,270	8,780,254	(3) 1,400,591	12,106,575	685,875	16,682,700	1,050,400	117,831,040	37,442,936
Central Office									3,117,000	2,366,303
Board of Regents										
Illinois State University	18,642,389	812,680	7,102,997	1,518,846	4,573,151	126,790	4,554,545	2,839,550	131,359,025	39,469,999
Northern Illinois University	31,828,055	1,607,224	17,163,790	1,561,597	6,926,815	45,000	9,696,200	2,414,400	226,662,016	60,943,949
Sangamon State University	4,314,138	1,061,149	20,214,809	11,743,157	10,005,298		12,635,200	5,101,700	61,237,445	30,426,006
Central Office									1,245,480	418,602
Southern Illinois University	106,154,960	5,111,000	46,234,971	12,496,555	36,007,282	475,000	49,299,209	4,295,000	645,565,632	148,672,241
University of Illinois	108,005,300	24,113,450	62,633,675	13,510,655	49,712,400	12,006,110	45,556,200	10,226,700	811,489,247	339,785,825
Illinois Community College Board	110,075,000	27,500,000	73,500,735	32,400,000	93,638,239		67,881,656	12,528,450	783,188,630	313,028,450
	$425,160,068	$75,425,591	$265,118,081	$86,003,097	$254,390,075	$15,175,031	$234,505,452	$47,683,000	$3,100,682,927	$1,124,696,709

1 Chicago State University, Northeastern Illinois University, and the Illinois Community College Board became eligible for State funds participation in 1965-1967.
2 The Board of Regents was created in 1967 and received a portion of the Central Office appropriation of the Board of Governors.
3 Does not include $171,568 for Brophy Hall replacement facility.

Table 2

Summary of Appropriations and
Square Footage of New Buildings
FY1970-75

Institution	76th Biennium (FY1970-71)	Total Amounts Appropriated and Released for New Buildings FY1972	FY1973	FY1974	FY1975	Total FY1970-75
Board of Governors	$ 718,790	$ 3,742,200	$	$	$ 7,865,000	$ 12,325,990
Board of Regents	31,640,058		8,483,183		1,410,000	41,533,241
Southern Illinois University	22,014,200		7,170,300			29,184,500
University of Illinois	19,726,854	17,969,700		11,621,600	110,000	49,428,154
Illinois Community College Board	83,709,100	36,018,000	4,300,000		11,682,891	135,709,991
Total	$157,809,002	$57,729,900	$19,953,483	$11,621,600	$21,067,891	$268,181,876
		Gross Square Feet Approved for New Buildings				
Board of Governors	32,811	98,890			150,000	281,701
Board of Regents	738,702		158,333		13,460	910,495
Southern Illinois University	377,878		120,766			498,644
University of Illinois	287,398	187,180		182,135	10,100	666,813
Illinois Community College Board	3,246,827	1,285,137	176,986		200,070	4,909,020
Total	4,683,616	1,571,207	456,085	182,135	373,630	7,266,673

Table 3

Summary of State-Supported Nonresidential
Permanent Facilities at Public Universities
(Completed as of Fall 1974)

Institution	Number of Buildings, Additions, and/or Structures	Nonresidential		Actual Capital Investment
		Total NASF	Total GSF	
Board of Governors				
Chicago State University	8	418,676	673,642	$ 28,003,297
Eastern Illinois University	25	728,062	1,088,136	22,776,000
Governors State University	6	281,063	441,162	17,610,611
Northeastern Illinois University	12	374,360	662,255	22,727,000
Western Illinois University	29	1,131,540	1,662,056	35,457,000
Subtotal	80	2,934,201	4,527,251	126,573,908
Board of Regents				
Illinois State University[1]	34	1,136,688	1,756,634	41,420,000
Northern Illinois University[2]	37	1,318,254	2,122,998	52,382,000
Sangamon State University	23	93,419	120,322	2,028,000
Subtotal	94	2,548,361	3,999,954	95,830,000
Southern Illinois University				
Carbondale	49	1,600,587	2,569,851	86,656,820
Edwardsville[3]	42	850,518	1,319,771	31,674,840
Subtotal	91	2,451,105	3,889,622	118,331,660
University of Illinois				
Chicago Circle	24	1,660,984	2,752,281	109,229,000
Urbana/Champaign[1]	133	4,884,617	7,676,115	172,400,200
Subtotal	157	6,545,601	10,428,396	281,629,200
Total	422	14,479,268	22,845,223	$622,364,768

1 Only inlcudes permanent buildings where actual capital investment is reported. Excludes facilities designated as "minor buildings" at the University of Illinois at Urbana/Champaign.
2 Excludes Loredo Taft Field Campus.
3 Includes the School of Dental Medicine at Alton.

Source: "Campus Land Use and Building Inventory Study," Stanley Tigerman and Associates, April, 1973 (updated April, 1975).

Table 4

Summary of Contiguous Land Holdings
at Public Universities

	Number of Acres	Book Value
Board of Governors		
Chicago State University	152.00	$ 8,500,000.00
Eastern Illinois University	316.00	1,064,796.00
Governors State University	753.00	1,514,086.00
Northeastern Illinois University	30.12	2,259,000.00
Western Illinois University	745.41	652,809.71
Subtotal	1,996.53	13,990,691.71
Board of Regents		
Illinois State University	717.18	5,056,950.21
Northern Illinois University	417.33	2,740,120.00
Sangamon State University	745.46	1,872,461.50
Subtotal	1,879.97	9,669,531.71
Southern Illinois University		
Carbondale	3,044.30	8,487,825.00
Edwardsville	2,680.00	Unknown
Subtotal	5,724.30	8,487,825.00*
University of Illinois		
Chicago Circle	139.03	6,467,790.00
Urbana/Champaign	2,797.05	13,167,187.00
Subtotal	2,936.08	19,634,977.00
Total	12,536.88	$51,783,025.42*

* Excludes Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville from the total.

Source: "Campus Land Use and Building Inventory Study," Stanley Tigerman and Associates, April, 1973.

Table 5

Summary of Residential Facilities
at Public Universities

Institution	Number of Buildings, Additions, and/or Structures	Actual Capital Investment
Board of Governors		
Eastern Illinois University	17	$ 22,741,000
Western Illinois University	16	45,813,000
Subtotal	33	68,554,000
Board of Regents		
Illinois State University	12(1)	42,241,000
Northern Illinois University	9	38,479,000
Subtotal	21	80,720,000
Southern Illinois University		
Carbondale	106(2)	42,329,641
Edwardsville	64	10,164,940
Subtotal	170	52,494,581
University of Illinois		
Urbana/Champaign	122(2)	60,199,400
Total	346	$261,967,981

1 Only includes buildings where actual capital investment is reported.
2 Some residential facilities at these campuses have been converted for nonresidential use.

Source: "Campus Land Use and Building Inventory Study," Stanley Tigerman and Associates, April 1973 (updated April, 1975).

Financing Community College Construction

In the early years of their operation, many community college districts constructed "temporary" or "interim" facilities. Other districts leased various existing facilities within the community. These facilities were intended to serve until permanent facilities could be constructed.

The basis for financing permanent facilities is set forth in the Illinois Public Community College enabling Act. The enabling Act states, in part, that:

> "If the State of Illinois makes funds available, the Class I community college district which has had its project plan approved by the State Board shall be entitled to file a claim with the State Board in a sum not exceeding 75 percent of the cost of the project."

This legislation has resulted in the policy that the State and federal share of approved projects should represent 75 percent of the total cost within certain limitations and the local share should represent 25 percent.

The ability of community college districts to finance 25 percent of project costs has been met primarily through issuance of bonds as provided for in the School Code. To date, bonds have been authorized locally in the amount of approximately $215 million for the purposes of acquiring land and constructing facilities. Of this amount, bonds totaling approximately $205 million have been sold. In addition, a substantial amount of local tax money has been accumulated in local building funds and transferred to the local site and construction funds for use in financing site acquisition and construction. In summary, bonds, building fund tax revenue, and other local sources have provided the local share of 25 percent of the total site acquisition and construction expenditures.

Appropriations for Community Colleges FY1966-75

The State's share of 75 percent of the community college site acquisition and construction costs has been met through annual appropriations by the Illinois General Assembly to the Illinois Building Authority and its successor the Capital Development Board. During this period, over $285.2 million has been appropriated as the State share of community college site acquisition and construction costs. Table 6 displays State appropriations by campus for fiscal years during the period.

It should be noted that an additional $32.9 million has been included in the Board of Higher Education's basic recommendations for community college capital improvements in Fiscal Year 1976.

An overview of all funding sources for community college projects to date is provided in Table 7. This table reveals that a total of approximately $410.3 million has been appropriated from local, State, and federal sources since Fiscal Year 1966. In a period of ten years these funds have provided for construction or purchase of permanent facilities in 36 of the 38 districts and 41 of the 48 separate campuses.

Of the 2 districts and 7 separate campuses lacking any permanent facilities, several are included in the Board's FY1975 and 1976 capital recommendations. In Fiscal Year 1975, funds for planning a new campus for Loop College--City Colleges of Chicago and for Phase I construction at State Community College of East St. Louis were appropriated. Phase I construction at both Oakton Community College and Black Hawk College East are included in the Board's Fiscal Year 1976 recommendations. In addition, the City Colleges of Chicago are proceeding with plans for the construction of permanent facilities at Southwest College and Olive-Harvey College entirely with local funds. Therefore, only one existing community college district, Richland Community College, will lack initial funding for permanent facilities if the Board's Fiscal Year 1976 capital recommendations are approved. The Richland Community College Board of Trustees is in the process of acquiring a site for a permanent campus and developing a campus facilities master plan.

Table 6

Summary of Community College Capital
Revenue from State Sources*

Institution	74th Biennium FY1966 & 1967	75th Biennium FY1968 & 1969	76th Biennium FY1970 & 1971	FY1972	FY1973	FY1974	FY1975	Total Received to Date
Belleville Area College	$	$ 3,330,000	$ 2,897,100	$	$	$	$ 300,000	$ 6,527,100
Black Hawk College								---
Quad Cities	3,665,000	4,150,000						7,815,000
Black Hawk College East								-0-
Carl Sandburg College				4,800,000			705,000	5,505,000
City Colleges of Chicago								---
Kennedy-King College		22,020,000						22,020,000
Loop College							1,170,809	1,170,809
Malcolm X College		10,635,000						10,635,000
Mayfair College				12,135,000				12,135,000
Olive-Harvey College								-0-
Southeast College								-0-
Wilbur Wright College	2,670,000		750,000				331,000	3,751,000
College of DuPage		11,950,000	1,285,000					13,235,000
College of Lake County			4,500,000					4,500,000
Danville Junior College		2,315,000	1,205,000					3,520,000
Elgin Community College		4,010,000	1,680,000					5,690,000
Highland Community College		2,220,000	2,565,000					4,785,000
Illinois Central College		5,840,000	7,290,000					13,130,000
Illinois Eastern								
Community Colleges								---
Lincoln Trail College			2,457,000					2,457,000
Olney Central College					2,500,000			2,500,000
Wabash Valley College			1,375,000					1,375,000
Illinois Valley								
Community College		3,845,000	4,260,000					8,105,000
Joan A. Logan College			4,110,000					4,110,000
Joliet Junior College		5,185,000	5,005,000				48,750	10,238,750
Kankakee Community College		2,500,000	2,355,000					4,855,000
Kaskaskia College		3,180,000	1,615,000					4,795,000
Kishwaukee College		1,565,000	2,260,000					3,825,000
Lake Land College		2,300,000	2,440,000					4,740,000
Lewis and Clark Community College				3,000,000				3,000,000
Lincoln Land Community College		2,175,000	4,875,000					7,050,000
McHenry County College				3,675,000				3,675,000
Moraine Valley Community College		3,715,000	5,736,891(2)				3,696,891	9,451,891
Morton College				7,445,000				7,445,000
Oakton Community College								-0-
Parkland College		3,665,000	4,240,000					7,905,000
Prairie State College			6,145,000					6,145,000
Rend Lake College		2,230,000	2,875,000					5,105,000
Rockland Community College								-0-
Rock Valley College	3,690,000	5,230,000	515,000					9,435,000
Sauk Valley College	3,285,000	3,360,000						6,645,000
Shawnee College				2,500,000				2,500,000
Southeastern Illinois College				3,263,000				3,263,000
Spoon River College			2,580,000		1,800,000			4,380,000
State Community College of East St. Louis					400,000		4,000,000	4,400,000
Thornton Community College		5,490,000	5,030,000(1)	1,845,000(1)				12,365,000
Triton College	3,755,000	6,155,000	3,320,000					13,230,000
Wabbonsee Community College		3,135,000	3,300,000					6,435,000
William Rainey Harper College	3,425,000	4,530,000	2,160,000				2,981,000	13,096,000
Total(3)	$20,490,000	$124,930,000	$84,974,100(1,2)	$36,818,000(1)	$4,700,000	-0-	$13,233,450	$285,145,550

* Most figures are rounded to the nearest five thousand dollars.
** Formerly called Community College of Decatur.

1 Partial reappropriation--$4,875,000 for the combined figures.
2 Partial reappropriation--$2,040,000.
3 Represents total of only released funds.

Source: Illinois Community College Board Records.

Table 7

Budgeted Appropriations for
Community College Projects
FY1974-75

Institution	Project and Phase	Budget			
		Local	State	Federal	Total
Belleville Area College	1 - I	$ 1,110,389	$ 3,330,000	$	$ 4,440,389
	2 - IIA	1,025,225	2,897,061		3,922,286
	3 - III	100,000	300,000		400,000
Black Hawk College					
Quad Cities	1 - IA	1,555,826	3,667,478	1,000,000	6,223,304
	2 - IB	1,091,666	2,315,000	960,000	4,366,666
	3 - IC	621,060	1,835,000		2,456,060
Black Hawk College East					
Carl Sandburg College	1 - I	1,613,146	4,800,000		6,413,146
	1 - I		705,000		705,000
City Colleges of Chicago					
Kennedy-King College	1 - I & II	8,290,228	22,020,178	1,000,000	31,310,406
Loop College	1 - I	390,270	1,170,809		1,561,079
Malcolm X	1 - IA & IB	4,310,741	10,835,000	2,099,039	17,244,780
Mayfair College	1 - I	4,045,479	12,135,000		16,180,479
Olive-Harvey					
Southwest College					
Wilbur Wright College	1 - I	899,125	2,670,375		3,560,500
	2 - IB	250,000	750,000		1,000,000
	3 - II	110,368	331,000		441,368
College of DuPage	1 - I	4,522,340	11,950,000		16,472,340
	2 - I	685,771	1,285,000	731,891	2,702,662
College of Lake County	1 - I & II	1,835,541	4,500,000	1,000,000	7,335,541
Danville Junior College	1 - I	771,667	2,315,000		3,086,667
	2 - II	547,083	1,205,000		1,752,083
Elgin Community College	1 - I	1,406,102	4,010,000		5,416,102
	2 - II	564,680	1,680,000		2,244,680
Highland Community College	1 - I	740,117	2,220,000		2,960,117
	2 - II	857,575	2,565,000		3,422,575
Illinois Central College	1 - I	1,948,090	5,840,000		7,788,090
	2 - II	2,431,056	7,290,000		9,721,056
Illinois Eastern Community Colleges					
Lincoln Trail College	1 - I	1,034,202	2,700,213	403,619	4,138,034
Olney Central College	1 - I	1,878,181	2,500,000		4,378,181
Wabash Valley College	1 - I	458,544	1,375,630		1,834,174
Illinois Valley Community College	1 - I	1,281,673	3,845,000		5,126,673
	2 - II	1,723,274	4,260,000		5,983,274
John A. Logan College	1 - I	1,370,000	4,110,000		5,480,000
Joliet Junior College	1 - IA	2,136,050	5,185,000	1,000,000	8,321,050
	2 - IB	1,669,312	5,005,000		6,674,312
	2 - IB	16,250	48,750		65,000
Kankakee Community College	1 - I	833,334	2,500,000		3,333,334
	2 - II	787,694	2,355,000		3,142,694
Kaskaskia College	1 - I & IA	1,103,848	3,180,000	102,819	4,386,667
	2 - II	544,717	1,615,000		2,159,717
Kishwaukee College	1 - I	523,238	1,565,000		2,088,238
	2 - II	755,630	2,263,013		3,018,643
Lake Land College	1 - IA	796,046	2,300,000		3,096,046
	2 - II	898,021	2,440,000	252,643	3,590,664

Table 7

Budgeted Appropriations for
Community College Projects
FY1966-75

Institution	Project and Phase	Budget			
		Local	State	Federal	Total
Lewis and Clark Community College	1 - I	$ 1,049,950	$ 3,000,000	$	$ 4,049,950
Lincoln Land Community College	1 - I	726,623	2,175,000		2,901,623
	2 - II	1,958,750	4,875,000	1,000,000	7,833,750
McHenry County College	1 - I	1,227,165	3,675,000		4,902,165
Moraine Valley Community College	1 - IA	1,238,904	3,715,000		4,953,904
	2 - IIA	1,912,297	2,046,000		3,958,297
	2 - IIA		3,696,891		3,696,891
Morton College	1 - I	2,481,666	7,445,000		9,926,666
Oakton Community College					
Parkland College	1 - IA	2,884,451	3,665,000	1,489,326	8,038,777
	2 - II	1,746,700	4,240,000	1,000,000	6,986,700
Prairie State College	1 - I	2,048,334	6,145,000		8,193,334
Rend Lake College	1 - I	744,000	2,230,000		2,974,000
	2 - II	959,000	2,875,000		3,834,000
Richland Community College					
Rock Valley College	1 - IA	1,548,454	3,691,541	953,821	6,193,816
	2 - IB	1,743,780	5,283,360		7,027,140
	3 - IC		515,000		515,000
Sauk Valley College	1 - IA	1,427,784	3,283,331	1,000,000	5,711,115
	2 - IB	1,120,294	3,360,882		4,481,176
Shawnee College	1 - I	1,843,883	2,500,000		4,343,883
Southeastern Illinois College	1 - IA	1,087,871	3,263,613		4,351,484
Spoon River College	1 - I	861,941	2,580,000		3,441,941
	2 - II	600,000	1,800,000		2,400,000
State Community College of East St. Louis	1 - I		4,400,000		4,400,000
Thornton Community College	1 - IA	2,163,783	5,490,000	1,000,000	8,653,783
	2 - II	2,321,000	4,875,000		7,196,000
Triton College	1 - IA	1,365,335	3,754,003	1,000,000	6,119,338
	2 - IB	1,530,282	4,550,000		6,080,282
	3 - IIA	565,000	1,675,000		2,240,000
	4 - III	1,111,134	320,000		4,431,134
Waubonsee Community College	1 - IA	1,045,680	3,135,000		4,180,680
	2 - IB	1,101,807	3,300,000		4,401,807
William Rainey Harper College	1 - IA	1,142,252	3,426,548		4,568,800
	2 - IB	2,562,603	4,609,706	3,078,102	10,250,411
	3 - II	721,338	2,160,000		2,881,338
	4 - IV	994,000	2,981,000		3,975,000
Total		$105,580,618	$285,602,402	$ 19,071,260	$410,254,280

* Budget figures do not include additional local expenditures required as a result of escalation of project costs. Projects include land, utilities, site improvements, and construction. Projects included are those which are completed, under construction, and/or approved as of Fiscal Year 1975.

Source: Illinois Community College Board Records.

III

EXISTING SPACE

Space Studies

Since the mid 1960's, several studies about college and university space in Illinois have been undertaken. A brief description of each of the studies follows.

The Survey of Enrollment Ceilings, Building Plans, and Enrollment Capacities was printed in 1969. It provides data for Fall Terms 1965, 1966, and 1967. Its purpose was to estimate statewide capacity to absorb existing and projected enrollments. It involved a sample survey of public and private two-year colleges and universities.

The Building Efficiency Study was printed in 1971. It includes data about 100 public university facilities constructed between 1963 and 1967 in various states. Its purpose was to provide data which could be used to develop a concept of building efficiency. The Board of Higher Education policy on net-to-gross efficiency is based upon this study.

The Comprehensive Study of Space Planning Standards was printed in 1972. It includes 1967 data about 34 selected public and private institutions in Illinois and other states. Its purpose was to provide data which could be used to develop space planning standards.

The Campus Land Use and Building Inventory by Stanley Tigerman and Associates was printed in 1973. It provides land and space data about Illinois public universities. This study was updated on a building-by-building basis for this Master Plan Phase IV report.

The Utilization Study of Physical Facilities at the Public Universities in Illinois provides data for Fall Terms 1970 and 1972. Its purpose was to provide data about how well space is used. Data are presented in the same formats as those included in the Statewide Space Survey.

The Statewide Space Survey has been conducted and printed separately for Fall Terms 1965, 1967, 1968, 1971, and 1973. Its purposes have been to develop a space data system and to record historical data in order to devise space standards. It includes public and private two-year colleges and universities.

The Inventory of College and University Physical Facilities is conducted by the Board staff for the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) sponsored by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Data are collected for public and private two-year colleges and universities. The data include summaries about space by room type, by condition, and by age. This study has been conducted annually since the late 1960's but will probably be conducted periodically in the future. Data were last collected for Fall 1974.

The Resource Allocation and Management Plan (RAMP) also collects space data each year. The data include additions and deletions in space for the budget year and succeeding planning years.

Conclusions About Space Studies

The studies described above represent an extensive effort to develop consistent and comparable information about space in Illinois institutions of higher education. Development of consistency and comparability in the data depends upon careful institutional inventories, clearly established statewide data collection procedures, and universally accepted basic definitions. Basic definitions have been established in the Facilities Inventory and Classification Manual 1973, which is distributed by the U. S. Government Printing Office.

After a decade, space studies have evolved to a point where data may be expected to be reliable and useful. Such data should be followed in determining priorities in recommendations for capital expenditures, in determining inequities in capital facilities among comparable institutions, and in arriving at other policy decisions.

It is recommended that the Board of Higher Education continue to collect data about physical facilities. However, every effort should be made to avoid duplication in different studies or inventories. Furthermore, effort should be made to reduce the frequency with which data are collected. To these ends, it is recommended that the Board staff develop a format for collecting HEGIS data and utilization data at the same time every two years. It is also recommended that data collected annually in RAMP should supplement but not duplicate the single space study.

University Space 1970-1974

During the period, the total amount of nonresidential space in Illinois public universities increased by over 3,500,000 net assignable square feet (NASF). The amount of change in space for each university may be seen in Table 8. All universities except Chicago Circle realized an increase during the 1970-1974 period. Circle experienced a slight decrease of about 46,000 NASF.

It should be noted that the overall increase does not include space at the Southern Illinois University-School of Medicine and the University of Illinois-Medical Center Campus. Furthermore, the increase does not include space which was still under construction as of Fall 1974 or space for which appropriations have been made for construction to begin after Fall 1974.

University Space Fall 1973

The most recent comprehensive state survey gathered data about space which existed as of Fall 1973. At that time public universities had over 17,000,000 NASF in nonresidential space.

The way in which each university's space is allocated to various types of rooms may be seen in Table 9. Room types include classrooms, laboratories, offices, study rooms, special-use rooms such as gymnasiums, general-use rooms such as assembly rooms, and support space. (Definitions of room types are established in a federal publication, Facility Inventory and Classification Manual.)

The percentage of space allocated to each room is displayed in Table 9A. Overall, 8 percent of the total space is allocated to classrooms, 15 percent to class and study laboratories, and 8 percent to study space. These percentages vary from university to university, but on the whole, class and study space amount to about one-third of the nonresidential space in Illinois universities.

Other major allocations of space are office space (23 percent), special uses (13 percent), general uses (13 percent), and non-class laboratories (11 percent). See Table 9A.

Statewide space data are detailed to show the number of classrooms and laboratories in each university. As of Fall 1973, there were 1,814 classrooms and 1,252 class laboratories. As should be expected, the number of each among universities varies greatly. Table 10 displays these differences.

Table 10 also displays the number of student stations (chairs, seats, and laboratory desks) in classrooms and class laboratories. There were a total of 97,581 stations in classrooms and 33,478 stations in class laboratories at the time of the survey. In this case, too, the number of each varies among the universities.

These data permit a limited comparison among universities on the basis of the average number of student stations per classroom and per class laboratory. As can be seen in Table 10, Illinois State University has the highest average number of student stations per classroom with 66. The lowest average number of student stations is 29 which occurs at both Governors State University and Sangamon State University. For all universities combined the average is 54.

The range of differences among universities is less in terms of average number of student stations per class laboratory. Chicago Circle has the highest average number with 39 and Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville has the lowest with 20. For all universities combined the average number of student stations per class laboratories is 27.

These comparisons, however, reveal little about the mix of rooms in a university. Are some classrooms very large and some very small or are they all about the same size? The data do not provide an answer. Furthermore, the data suggest little about a desirable average number of

student stations per room. And the data do not provide a standard upon which the need for future construction of classrooms or class laboratories should be determined.

Special-use space include space for armories, athletics and physical educacion, athletic spectator seating, audio-visual materials and radio-television production, nonmedical clinics, laboratory schools, and other demonstration areas. In Fall 1973, there were over 2,200,000 NASF allocated for such uses in universities.

Over two-thirds of the special-use space is allocated to athletics. As can be seen in Table 11, 64 percent of the space is allocated to athletics and physical education and 4 percent is allocated to spectator seating. The second largest allocation of special-use space (14 percent) is for laboratory schools. However, this allocation is undergoing change as a result of Board of Higher Education policy. Only the University of Illinois at Urbana and Illinois State University are scheduled to retain space for this special use.

General-use space includes space for assembly, exhibition, food preparation and service, health care, lounges, merchandising, and recreation. In Fall 1973, over 2,200,000 NASF were allocated for such uses in universities.

Nearly one-third (29 percent) of the general-use space is allocated for assembly, as can be seen in Table 12. The table also shows 20 percent of the general-use space is allocated for food preparation and service, 17 percent is allocated for lounges, 12 percent for recreation, and 11 percent for merchandising.

Conclusions About University Space Data

The data presented in the previous sections demonstrate several uses. The data reflect increases and decreases in a university's total space over time. The data also indicate the variety of ways in which space is allocated in universities. Moreover, the data permit limited comparisons among universities. In general, the data are useful as one means of describing space.

However, such data alone do not reveal how well space in universities is used. They do not reveal whether a university has a shortage or an excess of space. Alone, these data do not provide a basis for policy regarding future construction. Policies or guidelines require analysis of space data in relation to enrollments and other factors.

University Enrollment 1970-1974

During this period, on-campus FTE enrollments in all public universities decreased slightly by nearly 2,000 FTE students. Changes in FTE enrollment for each institution may be seen in Table 13. Decreases occurred at four universities. Eastern Illinois University decreased by 644. Northern Illinois University decreased by 2,236. Southern Illinois University decreased at Carbondale by 5,773 and at Edwardsville by 1,912.

These decreases in enrollment may be compared with increases in space during the same period. Such a comparison is accomplished by dividing the NASF of space by the FTE enrollments. The results of these calculations for each university may be seen in Table 14.

Overall, as Table 14 reveals, the amount of space per FTE student in universities steadily increased from 1970 to 1974. In 1970, there were 105 NASF for each FTE student. By 1974, there were 127 NASF for each FTE student.

The cause of increases in space per FTE student for each university varies. It may be the result of space increasing while enrollment remains relatively steady. Or it may be the result of enrollment decreasing while space is relatively unchanged. Or it may be the result of space increasing in a greater amount than enrollment is increasing. Or it may be the result of enrollment decreasing while space is increasing. Whatever the cause of increases in space per student at each university, the overall situation suggests the need for examination of current and future space requirements. Such an examination is one of the major purposes of this report.

University Enrollment and Space Fall 1972

The most recent published nationwide survey of space in colleges and universities collected data for Fall 1972. Data from the survey permit a comparison between Illinois public institutions and similar institutions throughout the entire United States. In this comparison, Illinois universities generally rank in the lower half of all United States institutions with respect to the amount of nonresidential space which is available for each student. This comparison is displayed in Table 15.

As can be seen in Table 15, the comparison involves categories of public institutions (universities and four-year) as well as categories of enrollment size. The NASF per FTE enrollment for each Illinois university is compared with the median NASF per FTE enrollment for all institutions of the same type and size. Most Illinois universities are compared with public four-year institutions because the latter are defined as institutions which do not award doctoral degrees.

In the category of public universities, three Illinois universities out of four had less space per student than the median space per FTE. Only the University of Illinois at Urbana exceeded the median NASF per FTE enrollment. Urbana had 183 NASF per FTE enrollment compared with a median of 143 for institutions in the same category.

In the category of public four-year institutions, 7 out of 8 Illinois universities ranked below the median. Only Western Illinois University exceeded the median. Western had 88 NASF per FTE in Fall 1972, but the median for institutions in the category was 78 NASF per FTE enrollment.

On the basis of Fall 1972 data, Illinois universities may be said to have been constructed in moderation with respect to the amount of space they have available for students. Although the University of Illinois at

Urbana ranks near the top of institutions in its category, the amount of space per student at Urbana may be judged appropriate for an institution of premier national stature.

Overall, the comparison between Illinois and all United States institutions should assure Illinois citizens that higher education in this State has been responsible in its construction of space. However, the need for additional space should not be determined solely on the basis of comparisons such as these. Rather, the utilization of existing space and the lack of special facilities as well as other factors should be considered in determining future construction needs for Illinois colleges and universities.

University Classroom Utilization Fall 1973

Utilization data indicate the amount of use made of classroom and class laboratory facilities. Based upon the number of seats or stations in these facilities and the number of hours during the week each station is assigned for use by a student, a measure of how well the facilities are used can be derived.

Table 16 reveals that for all universities combined only a third of the student stations were assigned during a 50-hour week. This calculation involves a count of stations assigned between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

However, it might be argued that it is unreasonable to expect that classrooms should be used every one of these hours of the week. In recognition of this argument, the use of student stations was compared with a 35-hour week. As Table 16 also reveals, 47 percent of the stations were used assuming a 35-hours week.

Use of student stations in the evening between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. is even lower. Overall, 6 percent of the stations were in use for this 25-hour period of time for a week. If a shorter period of evening time is assumed, the percentage of use increases only slightly. On the basis of a 15-hour evening period, 9 percent of the stations were in use in Fall 1973 according to Table 16.

Relatively low levels of use are also displayed for class laboratories in Table 17. Only 25 percent of the student stations were assigned during the day in Fall 1973. And only 5 percent of the stations were assigned for use during the evening hours.

It should be noted, however, that the assignment of student stations is complicated by many factors. The great number of course offerings in a university, student choice of course offerings, scheduling of courses in varying-sized rooms and efficiency of overall operations are but a few of the factors which may prevent a higher percentage of stations from being assigned in any given room during any given hour. For this reason, 100 percent use of student stations can not be expected and a high percentage of use should not be arbitrarily required.

Data on the use of student stations in classrooms and class laboratories in Fall 1973 strongly suggest that overall there is little need for additional space of this nature in Illinois universities. Utilization of student stations and enrollment increases in particular universities may require exceptions to this judgment. But even these requests should be weighed carefully against the long term enrollment picture and the types of enrollment (day or evening, full-time or part-time, on-campus or off-campus) to be served by such institutions. There may be better alternatives than construction of permanent classroom facilities.

University Enrollment and Space Fall 1973

The amount of space available per student for each room type suggests the extent to which equity has been achieved among universities. Such data also suggest areas in which additional special-use and general-use space may be required in order to achieve equity.

Table 18 displays the amount of space available per student for each of the major room types. This calculation is expressed in terms of NASF per FTE student.

Differences among universities may be seen in Table 18. Some of the differences are the result of differences in the missions of universities. At the University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, for example, more space per student is available for non-class laboratories because of the research functions of those universities. Other differences may be the result of age. Governors State and Sangamon State, for example, have less space per student for classrooms and laboratories because of their newness.

Differences among universities should be recognized as valid reasons for not establishing standard amounts of space per student to which all institutions must adhere. However, enrollment growths and university construction have stabilized to the extent that guidelines for future construction can be based upon existing patterns of space allocation and utilization. More specifically, data displayed in Table 18 should be viewed as providing guidance in approval of future capital project requests.

Age and Condition of University Space Fall 1974

The age and condition of space in public universities are increasingly important in the determination of future need for capital expenditures.

Table 19 shows periods of time during which university space was constructed. The table reflects both residential and nonresidential space at each university. Overall, about 22 percent of public university space was constructed before 1950. Another 15 percent was constructed between 1951 and 1960. And 63 percent was constructed since 1961.

Table 20 displays various categories of space at each university according to general condition as judged by each university. This table also includes both residential and nonresidential space. As can be seen in Table 20, about 25 percent of the space has been judged to be in need of some form of remodeling.

Additional Approved University Space

Additional university space approved by the Board of Higher Education to date totals nearly 2,000,000 NASF in nonresidential space. Table 21 indicates new buildings approved for each campus.

The additional space identified in Table 21 includes buildings which were under construction but not included in the 1973 space survey data. Table 21 also includes space for which construction or planning funds were approved by the Board. Approvals by the Board include the Board's recommendations for Fiscal Year 1976.

It should be noted that Table 21 does not include additional space approved for the Southern Illinois University-School of Medicine or the University of Illinois-Medical Center Campus.

Table 8

Nonresidential NASF by Institution,
Fall 1970-Fall 1974

Institution	Fall Term 1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Change From 1970-1974
Board of Governors						
Chicago State University				434,984	434,408	434,408
Eastern Illinois University	811,557	809,615	851,996	870,425	1,045,075	233,518
Governors State University			96,103	102,307	229,076	229,076
Northeastern Illinois University	238,981	248,922	326,842	399,055	369,199	130,218
Western Illinois University	1,130,475	1,166,402	1,187,419	1,205,518	1,502,823	372,348
Board of Regents						
Illinois State University	1,249,056	1,254,361	1,252,185	1,537,093	1,878,381	629,325
Northern Illinois University	1,563,253	1,587,201	1,557,723	1,711,428	1,979,196	415,943
Sangamon State University	53,865	59,023	116,147	125,678	140,764	86,899
Southern Illinois University						
Carbondale[1]	2,174,363	2,314,281	2,379,533	2,356,341	2,393,652	219,289
Edwardsville[2]	807,938	761,542	730,490	766,984	884,066	76,128
University of Illinois						
Chicago Circle	1,816,110	2,056,896	1,866,325	1,857,468	1,769,884	-46,226
Urbana/Champaign	5,445,758	5,773,143	5,836,060	5,879,316	6,199,972	754,214
Total	15,291,356	16,031,386	16,200,823	17,246,597	18,826,496	3,535,140

1 Includes Vocational-Technical Institute.
2 Includes Alton Center for Fall Term 1970 and Fall 1971 and East St. Louis Center.

Source: Statewide Space Survey for Fall 1971 and Fall 1973; Utilization Study of Physical Facilities at the Public Universities for Fall 1970 and Fall 1972; HEGIS Inventory of College and University Physical Facilities for Fall 1974.

Table 9

Nonresidential NASF by Room Type,
by Institution,
Fall 1973

Institution	Room Type									
	Class-room	Class and Study Lab	Non-Class Lab	Office	Study	Special	General	Supporting	Unassigned	Total
Board of Governors										
Chicago State University	30,554	67,295	1,206	97,354	84,229	86,933	48,743	18,670		434,984
Eastern Illinois University	88,738	153,158	5,300	136,482	69,032	268,626	98,633	49,732	724	870,425
Governors State University	6,569	10,876		40,092	18,310	886	8,746	13,301	3,527	102,307
Northeastern Illinois University	47,345	72,450	2,980	98,640	35,965	37,675	44,440	24,670	34,890	399,055
Western Illinois University	200,341	258,249	42,406	245,955	65,671	148,238	166,986	71,728	5,944	1,205,518
Board of Regents										
Illinois State University	146,685	272,739	37,395	320,255	58,761	372,361	202,905	112,720	13,272	1,537,093
Northern Illinois University	211,927	230,224	60,623	334,479	106,666	285,875	404,365	67,134	10,135	1,711,428
Sangamon State University	14,305	16,919		48,241	18,721	956	15,608	7,362	3,566	125,678
Southern Illinois University										
Carbondale	152,172	389,222	148,988	609,593	178,720	240,170	293,495	261,038	82,943	2,356,341
Edwardsville	58,929	87,285	16,449	194,932	90,806	49,069	164,090	103,742	1,682	766,984
University of Illinois										
Chicago Circle	157,105	229,949	286,321	438,642	157,142	193,095	236,786	120,762	37,666	1,857,468
Urbana/Champaign	321,831	744,494	1,210,654	1,409,606	489,602	586,382	596,155	476,129	44,463	5,879,316
Total	1,436,501	2,532,860	1,812,322	3,974,271	1,373,625	2,270,266	2,280,952	1,326,988	238,812	17,246,597

Source: Statewide Space Survey, Fall 1973.

Table 9A

Percent of Nonresidential NASF by Room Type, by Institution, Fall 1973

Institution	Room Type									
	Class-room	Class and Study Lab	Non-Class Lab	Office	Study	Special	General	Supporting	Unassigned	Total
Board of Governors										
Chicago State University	7	16	1*	22	19	20	11	4	0	100%
Eastern Illinois University	10	18	1*	16	8	31	11	6	0	101%
Governors State University	6	11	0	39	18	1*	9	13	3	100%
Northeastern Illinois University	12	18	1*	25	9	9	11	6	9	100%
Western Illinois University	17	21	4	20	5	12	14	6	1*	100%
Board of Regents										
Illinois State University	10	18	2	21	4	24	13	7	1*	100%
Northern Illinois University	12	13	4	20	6	17	24	4	1*	101%
Sangamon State University	11	14	0	38	15	1*	12	6	3	100%
Southern Illinois University										
Carbondale	6	17	6	26	8	10	12	11	4	100%
Edwardsville	8	11	2	25	12	6	21	14	1*	100%
University of Illinois										
Chicago Circle	8	12	15	24	9	10	13	7	2	100%
Urbana/Champaign	5	13	21	24	8	10	10	8	1*	100%
All Universities Combined	8	15	11	23	8	13	13	8	1	100%

* Less than 1 percent.

Source: Statewide Space Survey, Fall 1973.

Table 10

Number of Classrooms, Laboratories, and Student Stations by Institution, Fall 1973

Institution	Class-rooms	Classroom Student Stations	Average No. of Stations Per Classroom	Class Lab Rooms	Laboratory Student Stations	Average No. of Stations Per Lab
Board of Governors						
Chicago State University	44	2,589	59	35	783	22
Eastern Illinois University	121	4,868	40	78	1,948	25
Governors State University	13	373	29	1	36	36
Northeastern Illinois University	68	2,734	40	45	1,072	24
Western Illinois University	211	11,596	55	140	3,456	25
Board of Regents						
Illinois State University	161	10,670	66	114	3,163	28
Northern Illinois University	219	13,929	64	84	2,499	30
Sangamon State University	31	884	29	11	277	25
Southern Illinois University						
Carbondale	182	9,884	54	293	6,087	21
Edwardsville	74	4,057	55	46	922	20
University of Illinois						
Chicago Circle	221	12,106	55	89	3,437	39
Urbana/Champaign	469	23,891	51	316	9,798	31
Total	1,814	97,581	54	1,252	33,478	27

Source: Statewide Space Survey, Fall 1973.

Table 11

Allocation of NASF for Special Use
by Institution,
Fall 1973

Institution	Armory	Athletic	Athletic and Physical Ed. Spectator Seating	Audio Visual-Radio/TV	Clinic Non-Med.	Demonstration Lab School	Demonstration Other	Field Service	Other Special Use	Total
Board of Governors										
Chicago State University		60,178	4,765	20,709					1,281	86,933
Eastern Illinois University		173,452	16,218	3,229	2,050	71,434	2,243			268,626
Governors State University				886						886
Northeastern Illinois University		28,060	1,090	7,035					1,490	37,675
Western Illinois University	11,586	116,675	3,644	8,158	8,175					148,238
Board of Regents										
Illinois State University		146,069	12,128	11,905	1,761	196,032	3,409		1,057	372,361
Northern Illinois University		189,573	3,000	7,683	3,728	11,820	70,071			285,875
Sangamon State University				956						956
Southern Illinois University										
Carbondale		114,305	17,922	37,371	7,464	712			62,396	240,170
Edwardsville		30,388		11,357	5,938				1,386	49,069
University of Illinois										
Chicago Circle	2,226	165,796	4,604	19,156	1,313					193,095
Urbana/Champaign	85,439	415,755	34,409	12,193	5,149	31,051			2,386	586,382
Total	99,251	1,440,251	97,780	140,638	35,578	311,049	75,723		69,996	2,270,266
Percent of Space Allocated to Each	4%	64%	4%	6%	2%	14%	3%		3%	100%

Source: Statewide Space Survey, Fall 1973.

Table 12

Allocation of NASF for General Use,
by Institution,
Fall 1973

Institution	Assembly	Exhibition	Food	Health	Lounge	Merchandising	Recreation	Other General Use	Total
Board of Governors									
Chicago State University	6,287	2,267	24,898	881	575	7,924	5,533	378	48,743
Eastern Illinois University	30,713	7,013	22,395	2,329	8,500	11,307	13,837	2,339	98,633
Governors State University	3,510		1,894	570		1,146	1,626		8,746
Northeastern Illinois University	8,800	1,315	17,040	720	10,370	1,410	2,480	2,305	44,440
Western Illinois University	26,059	3,897	25,765	9,636	20,385	32,919	48,325		166,986
Board of Regents									
Illinois State University	94,156	14,177	51,540	8,423	5,903	4,341	24,365		202,905
Northern Illinois University	56,437	6,184	49,090	27,435	152,055	45,359	67,805		404,365
Sangamon State University	1,019		5,920	195	2,954	2,868	790	1,862	15,608
Southern Illinois University									
Carbondale	67,873	13,704	74,696	6,725	63,843	37,141	21,493	8,020	293,495
Edwardsville	42,084	4,153	53,138	1,877	25,419	18,158	19,261		164,090
University of Illinois									
Chicago Circle	21,840	5,153	76,139	2,815	44,820	28,309	32,809	24,901	236,786
Urbana/Champaign	308,107	57,162	52,352	41,031	54,510	56,395	26,598		596,155
Total	666,885	115,025	454,867	102,837	389,334	247,277	264,922	39,805	2,480,952
Percent of Space Allocated to Each	29%	5%	20%	4%	17%	11%	12%	2%	100%

Source: Statewide Space Survey, Fall 1973.

Table 13

On-Campus FTE Enrollment by Institution,
Fall 1970-Fall 1974

Institution	Fall Term 1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Change From 1970-1974
Board of Governors						
Chicago State University	4,234	3,997	3,971	4,579	4,485	251
Eastern Illinois University	8,278	8,464	8,307	7,716	7,634	- 644
Governors State University		578	958	1,665	2,268	2,268
Northeastern Illinois University	5,040	5,333	5,368	5,825	6,424	1,384
Western Illinois University	12,827	13,331	13,544	13,753	13,779	952
Board of Regents						
Illinois State University	16,099	16,662	16,768	16,512	16,543	444
Northern Illinois University	19,387	19,711	18,130	17,125	17,151	-2,236
Sangamon State University	604	1,274	1,763	2,017	2,285	1,681
Southern Illinois University						
Carbondale	22,625	21,260	19,301	18,043	16,852	-5,773
Edwardsville	11,276	10,874	9,776	9,423	9,364	-1,912
University of Illinois						
Chicago Circle	17,713	18,434	18,887	18,076	18,079	366
Urbana/Champaign	31,877	30,235	31,818	32,843	33,142	1,265
Total	149,960	150,153	148,591	147,577	148,066	-1,954

Source: Data Book on Illinois Higher Education, April, 1975.

Table 14

Nonresidential NASF Per On-Campus FTE Enrollment by Institution, Fall 1970-Fall 1974

Institution	Fall Term 1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Board of Governors					
Chicago State University				95	97
Eastern Illinois University	98	96	103	113	137
Governors State University			100	61	101
Northeastern Illinois University	47	47	61	69	57
Western Illinois University	88	103	88	88	109
Board of Regents					
Illinois State University	78	75	75	93	114
Northern Illinois University	81	81	86	100	115
Sangamon State University	89	46	66	62	62
Southern Illinois University					
Carbondale	96	107	123	131	140
Edwardsville	72	70	75	81	94
University of Illinois					
Chicago Circle	103	112	99	103	98
Urbana/Champaign	171	191	183	179	187
Weighted Mean	105	110	112	117	127

Source: Table 8 and Table 13.

Table 15

Nonresidential NASF Per FTE
Enrollment, United States and Illinois
Fall 1972

	Enrollment Size Category	NASF Per FTE	Median NASF Per FTE For All U.S. Institutions in Same Enrollment Category	Illinois NASF Per FTE in Relation to to U.S. Median
All U.S. Public Universities*	XXXX	XXXX	141	XXXX
Northern Illinois University	10,000-24,999	86	130	- 44
Southern Illinois University-Carbondale	10,000-24,999	123	130	- 7
University of Illinois-Chicago Circle	10,000-24,999	99	130	- 31
University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign	25,000 & Over	183	143	+ 40
All U.S. Public Four-Year	XXXX	XXXX	110	XXXX
Chicago State University	2,500- 4,999	95**	107	- 12
Eastern Illinois University	5,000- 9,999	103	106	- 3
Governors State University	500- 9,999	100	217	-117
Northeastern Illinois University	5,000- 9,999	61	106	- 45
Western Illinois University	10,000-24,999	88	78	+ 10
Illinois State University	10,000-24,999	75	78	- 3
Sangamon State University	1,000- 2,499	66	132	- 66
Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville	5,000- 9,999	75	106	- 31

* Universities are defined as doctoral granting institutions.
** 1973 data.

Source: U.S. Data - Inventory of Physical Facilities in Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1972 (Raleigh, N.C., 1974).
Illinois Data - Table 7.

Table 16

Percent of Classroom Stations
Assigned for Use,
Fall 1973

Institution	Stations	Day: Hours Assigned in One Week 7 a.m.-5 p.m.	Day: Percent Assigned During 30 Hours	Day: Percent Assigned During 35 Hours	Evening: Hours Assigned in One Week 5 p.m.-10 p.m.	Evening: Percent Assigned During 25 Hours	Evening: Percent Assigned During 15 Hours
Board of Governors							
Chicago State University	2,589	37,077	29	41	9,833	15	25
Eastern Illinois University	4,868	70,785	29	42	6,949	6	10
Governors State University	373	3,583	19	27	4,289	46	77
Northeastern Illinois University	2,734	45,419	33	48	10,221	15	25
Western Illinois University	11,596	173,478	30	43	10,180	4	6
Board of Regents							
Illinois State University	10,670	186,899	35	50	19,913	7	12
Northern Illinois University	13,929	205,669	30	42	25,415	7	12
Sangamon State University	884	8,965	20	29	8,290	38	63
Southern Illinois University							
Carbondale	9,884	177,214	36	51	16,922	7	11
Edwardsville	4,057	84,526	42	60	23,762	23	39
University of Illinois							
Chicago Circle	12,106	219,286	36	52	925	.3	.5
Urbana/Champaign	23,891	385,941	32	46	7,840	1	2
All Universities Combined	97,581	1,598,842	33	47	144,539	6	9

Computation: Hours Assigned 7 a.m.-5 p.m. ÷ (Stations x 50) = Percent Assigned During 30 Hours.

Table 17

Percent of Class Laboratory Stations
Assigned for Use,
Fall 1973

Institution	Stations	Day: Hours Assigned in One Week 7 a.m.-5 p.m.	Day: Percent Assigned During 50 Hours	Day: Percent Assigned During 35 Hours	Evening: Hours Assigned in One Week 5 p.m.- p.m.	Evening: Percent Assigned During 25 Hours	Evening: Percent Assigned During 15 Hours
Board of Governors							
Chicago State University	783	7,550	19	28	1,879	10	16
Eastern Illinois University	1,948	25,219	26	37	1,132	2	4
Governors State University	36	256	14	20	298	33	55
Northeastern Illinois University	1,072	8,326	16	22	1,258	5	8
Western Illinois University	3,456	43,872	25	36	3,122	4	6
Board of Regents							
Illinois State University	3,163	49,157	31	44	4,706	6	10
Northern Illinois University	2,499	35,862	29	41	9,201	15	26
Sangamon State University	277	1,957	14	20	905	13	22
Southern Illinois University							
Carbondale	6,087	69,250	23	33	2,765	2	3
Edwardsville	922	14,810	32	46	2,431	11	18
University of Illinois							
Chicago Circle	3,437	44,876	26	37	1,691	2	3
Urbana/Champaign	9,798	124,229	25	36	8,300	3	6
All Universities Combined	33,478	425,364	25	36	37,688	5	8

Computation: Hours Assigned 7 a.m.-5 p.m. ÷ (Stations x 50) = Percent Assigned During 50 Hours.

Table 18

Nonresidential NASF Per FTE Student
by Room Type, by Institution,
Fall 1973

Institution	Room Type									
	Class-room	Class and Non-Class Study Lab	Lab	Office	Study	Special	General	Supporting	Unassigned	Total **
Board of Governors										
Chicago State University	7	15	*	21	18	19	11	4	0	95
Eastern Illinois University	12	20	*	18	9	35	13	6	*	113
Governors State University	4	7	0	24	11	*	5	8	2	61
Northeastern Illinois University	8	12	*	17	6	6	8	4	6	69
Western Illinois University	15	19	3	18	5	11	12	5	*	88
Board of Regents										
Illinois State University	9	17	2	19	4	23	12	7	*	93
Northern Illinois University	12	13	4	20	6	17	24	4	*	100
Sangamon State University	7	8	0	24	9	*	8	4	2	62
Southern Illinois University										
Carbondale	8	22	8	34	10	13	16	14	5	131
Edwardsville	6	9	2	21	10	5	17	11	*	81
University of Illinois										
Chicago Circle	9	13	16	24	9	11	13	7	2	103
Urbana/Champaign	10	23	37	43	15	18	18	14	1	179
All Universities Combined	10	17	12	27	9	15	15	9	2	117

* Less than one NASF per FTE.
** May not total exactly because of rounding.

Source: Table 9 and Table 13.

-Table 19

NASF by Year of
Construction by Institution,
Fall 1974

Institution	Pre-1900	1900-1930	1931-1950	1951-1960	1961-1965	1966-Present	Total
Board of Governors							
Chicago State University						436,006	436,006
Eastern Illinois University	43,909	100,123	117,109	210,627	287,596	807,155	1,566,519
Governors State University		6,276	5,903	3,578		262,207	277,964
Northeastern Illinois University		35,045	2,560	6,605	179,367	178,467	402,044
Western Illinois University		155,853	76,413	199,356	675,825	1,569,490	2,676,937
Board of Regents							
Illinois State University	16,074	205,567	111,496	583,858	830,150	1,253,410	3,000,555
Northern Illinois University	61,426	85,368	167,460	801,435	705,815	1,038,600	2,860,104
Sangamon State University	2,382	32,573	11,410	2,581	1,141	106,373	156,460
Southern Illinois University							
Carbondale[1]	20,326	171,470	383,943	1,265,503	715,022	1,304,668	3,860,932
Edwardsville				92,463	322,245	800,977	1,215,685
University of Illinois							
Chicago Circle					1,057,345	745,648	1,802,993
Urbana/Champaign	297,045	2,273,613	1,217,895	861,241	1,872,313	1,499,465	8,021,572
Total	441,162	3,065,888	2,094,189	4,027,247	6,646,819	10,002,466	26,277,771
Percent of Space by Time Period	2%	12%	8%	15%	25%	38%	100%

[1] Includes the School of Technical Careers.

Source: HEGIS Inventory of College and University Physical Facilities, Fall 1974.

Table 20

NASF by Condition,
by Institution,
Fall 1974

Institution	Satisfactory	Remodeling A*	Remodeling B**	Remodeling C***	Demolition	Termination	Total
Board of Governors							
Chicago State University	436,006						436,006
Eastern Illinois University	1,560,449	3,070		3,000			1,566,519
Governors State University	273,870	4,094					277,964
Northeastern Illinois University	251,855	20,050	86,984	35,045		8,110	402,044
Western Illinois University	1,253,217	1,305,085	107,034		11,601		2,676,937
Board of Regents							
Illinois State University	2,520,161	261,455	129,112	72,728	17,099		3,000,555
Northern Illinois University	2,727,952	132,152					2,860,104
Sangamon State University	145,646			333	10,481		156,460
Southern Illinois University							
Carbondale[1]	3,336,190	96,575	100,833	26,326	180,948	120,060	3,860,932
Edwardsville	1,102,485	6,485	14,567	45,878		46,270	1,215,685
University of Illinois							
Chicago Circle	1,735,872	67,121					1,802,993
Urbana/Champaign	3,579,495	3,878,430	154,596	20,153	281,006	107,892	8,021,572
Total	18,923,198	5,774,517	593,126	203,463	501,135	282,332	26,277,771
Percent of Space by Condition	72%	22%	2%	1%	2%	1%	100%

* Requires restoration to present acceptable standards without major room use changes, alterations or modifications. The approximate cost is not greater than 25 percent of the estimated replacement cost of the building.

** Requires major updating and/or modernization of the building. The approximate cost is greater than 25 percent, but not greater than 50 percent of the estimated replacement cost of the building.

*** Requires major remodeling of the building. The approximate cost is greater than 50 percent of the replacement cost of the building.

[1] Includes the School of Technical Careers.

Source: HEGIS Inventory of College and University Physical Facilities, Fall 1974.

Table 21

Additional Nonresidential New Construction Approved by Board of Higher Education*

Institution	NASF Existing Fall 1973	Additional NASF Approved	Buildings
Board of Governors			
Chicago State University	434,984	42,817	Triad B
Eastern Illinois University	870,425	81,620	Physical Plant (14,414), Union (67,206)
Governors State University	102,307	50,000	Phase I (approximate remainder)
Northeastern Illinois University	399,055	195,200	Union (34,200), Library (105,000), Physical Education (56,000)
Western Illinois University	1,205,518	208,073	Brophy Hall (48,073), Library (160,000)
Board of Regents			
Illinois State University	1,537,093	177,958	Library
Northern Illinois University	1,711,478	297,883	Music Building (77,355), Library (205,528), Physical Plant (15,000)
Sangamon State University	125,678	216,582	Library (116,989), Heating and Cooling (3,293), Public Affairs Center (96,300)
Southern Illinois University			
Carbondale	2,356,341	263,238	Faner Hall (142,640), School of Technical Careers (56,900), Law School (63,698)
Edwardsville	766,984	145,102	Classroom I (73,312), Classroom II (71,790)
University of Illinois			
Chicago Circle	1,857,468	68,000	Library
Urbana/Champaign	5,879,316	222,989	Medical Science Building (61,989), Veterinary Medicine Hospital (75,405), Feed and Storage (9,600), Speech and Hearing (17,834), Turner Hall (58,161)
Total	17,246,597	1,969,462	

* Space not included in Fall 1973 space data. These are buildings under construction or planned for which capital funds have been approved. They include FY1976 basic recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly.

Source: Statewide Space Survey, Fall 1973 and RAMP-FY1976, Table 3.1.

Community College Space Fall 1973

Community colleges participated in the most recent comprehensive statewide space survey. However, 8 campuses for various reasons were not included in the final tabulation of data for Fall 1973. As Table 22 reveals, 39 campuses reported over 5,700,000 NASF of space.

The 8 campuses not reported in Table 22 have 1,091,123 NASF in on-campus space. This data is reported elsewhere by the Illinois Community College Board and represents Fall 1973 space. The total on-campus space for community colleges as of 1973 exceeded 6,700,000 NASF.

The way in which space was allocated to various types of rooms is also demonstrated in Table 22. About 18 percent of the space was allocated to classrooms and 30 percent to class laboratories. Other major allocations of space were office space (15 percent), study space (9 percent), special uses (8 percent), and general uses (11 percent).

The number of classrooms, class laboratories, and student stations (chairs or seats) in each are displayed for each of the 39 campuses in Table 23. In addition, the average number of student stations per classroom and per class laboratory may be found in the same table. Rock Valley College has the highest average number of student stations per classroom with 55 and both Kennedy-King College and State Community College of East St. Louis have the lowest average number of stations with 22. Overall, the average number of stations per classroom for all 39 reporting campuses is 35.

The highest average number of student stations per class laboratory (42) exists at Danville Junior College. The lowest average number of student stations (10) exists at both Sauk Valley College and State Community College of East St. Louis. The average number of stations per class laboratory for all 39 reporting campuses is 21.

Special use space includes space for armories, athletics and physical education, athletic spectator seating, audio-visual materials and radio-television production, non-medical clinics, laboratory schools, and other demonstration areas. In Fall 1973, there were over 450,000 NASF allocated for such uses in community colleges. As Table 24 indicates, 70 percent of this space was allocated for athletics and physical education. The second largest allocation of space in this category (22 percent) was for audio-visual materials and radio-television production.

General-use space includes space for assembly, exhibition, food preparation and service, health care, lounges, merchandising, and recreation. In Fall 1973, over 640,000 NASF were allocated for such uses in community colleges. The largest allocations of this space are for food service (35 percent) and lounges (29 percent). See Table 25.

Conclusions About Community College Space Data

As is the case with university space data, these data are useful as an indication of the variety of ways in which community college space is

allocated. However, additional data about enrollments are required in order to develop judgments about future space needs.

Community College Enrollment and Space Fall 1973

On-campus FTE enrollments totaled 65,943 for the 39 community colleges included in the final tabulation of data. Overall, there were 85 NASF for each FTE student. Table 26 displays the amount of space which was available for each FTE student in Fall 1973 at each campus.

Utilization data involve the amount of use made of classrooms and class laboratories. The number of seats or stations in these rooms and the number of hours during the week each station is assigned to a student provide a measure of how well the rooms are used.

Table 27 demonstrates how well classrooms were used on 38 campuses in Fall 1973. On all these campuses combined only 26 percent of the stations were assigned during a 50-hour week. This calculation involves a count of stations assigned between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

However, it might be argued that it is unreasonable to expect that classrooms should be used every one of these hours of the week. In recognition of this argument, the use of student stations was compared with a 35-hour week. On the basis of this shorter daytime week, 38 percent of the stations were in use.

Use of student stations in the evening hours between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m., Monday through Friday is also displayed in Table 27. For all 38 campuses combined, 21 percent of the stations were in use for the 25-hour period of time for one week.

In this instance too, a shorter time period was assumed for an additional calculation. Based upon a 15-hour week, 35 percent of the stations were in use for the evening period.

Utilization of stations in class laboratories is displayed in Table 28. For all 38 campuses combined, 25 percent of the stations were assigned during daytime hours. During evening hours, 17 percent of the stations were assigned on all campuses combined.

Table 29 displays the amount of space available per student for each of the major room types. This calculation is expressed in terms of NASF per on-campus FTE student.

Differences among community colleges may be seen in Table 29. These differences are largely the result of local decisions placing higher priority upon one type of space versus another. Some differences may be the result of a college occupying older facilities secured from another institution. Lewis and Clark Community College and Danville Junior College are examples of this situation.

Continued enrollment growth and construction in progress greatly influence the calculations displayed in Table 29. Therefore, it is premature to consider such data as the basis for policies regarding the addition of space in community colleges. However, enough construction has occurred in community colleges that greater attention should be given to ways in which space is allocated in colleges. For this reason, Table 29 should be used as a guideline for future construction approvals.

Age and Condition of Community College Space Fall 1974

The age of community college space is displayed in Table 30. Overall, 85 percent of the space on and off campus has been constructed since 1966.

The general condition of the space as judged by each college is displayed in Table 31. As can be seen in the table, 89 percent of community college space is judged to be in satisfactory condition. Only 2 percent is judged to need remodeling. But 9 percent of the space is reported to require demolition or termination.

Additional Approved Community College Space

Additional space approved by the Board of Higher Education to date totals 3,563,618 NASF in nonresidential space. Table 32 indicates the amount of additional space approved for each campus.

The additional space identified in Table 32 includes buildings which were under construction but not included in the 1973 space survey data. Table 32 also includes space approved but not under construction in Fall 1973. Approvals by the Board include the Board's basic recommendations for Fiscal Year 1976.

Table 22

NASF by Room Type,
by Institution,
Fall 1973

Institution	Room Type: Classroom	Class and Study Lab	Non-Class Lab	Office	Study	Special	General	Supporting	Unassigned	Total
Belleville Area College	32,364	55,040		16,428	13,653	8,144	5,001	1,010		133,640
Black Hawk College										
Quad Cities										
Black Hawk College East	7,757	2,667		3,933	2,769	387	3,314	629		20,456
Carl Sandburg College	12,963	6,338		9,817	4,553	1,190	2,494	1,751		39,106
City Colleges of Chicago										
Kennedy-King College	84,012	143,791		62,568	29,457	61,591	58,321	40,057		480,197
Loop College	23,790	21,030		32,357	6,637	5,500	17,365	1,477		108,156
Malcolm X College										
Mayfair College	12,979	7,333		12,051	3,148	7,604	13,324	1,347		57,786
Olive-Harvey College										
Southeast College	17,845	18,043		14,051	7,970		12,249	3,060		73,218
Wilbur Wright College	24,566	31,990		22,673	5,140	22,604	11,486	11,127	12,058	141,644
College of DuPage	71,926	98,786		69,694	19,469	29,309	44,872	34,926	114,666	503,648
College of Lake County	18,826	23,536		14,082	9,068	2,933	10,661	4,711		84,017
Danville Junior College	33,586	60,059		27,713	8,373	27,786	28,955	6,790	660	193,922
Elgin Community College										
Highland Community College	21,449	62,711		18,673	13,580	9,545	8,438	8,703		143,099
Illinois Central College	42,066	66,360		41,599	18,557	1,309	24,320	40,122		234,733
Illinois Eastern Community Colleges										
Lincoln Trail College	6,448	10,253		2,728	1,460	369	1,808	652		23,768
Olney Central College	9,458	25,880		7,598	3,310		4,341	284		51,071
Wabash Valley College	11,388	19,823		6,295	7,012	6,916	4,341	1,091		56,866
Illinois Valley Community College										
John A. Logan College										
Joliet Junior College	49,798	89,691		28,446	21,833	21,262	17,448	19,150		247,828
Kankakee Community College	13,251	27,036		16,518	21,323	3,515	4,850	5,363		91,856
Kaskaskia College										
Kishwaukee College	7,630	19,607		8,364	6,006	12,184	11,544			65,335
Lake Land College	23,649	49,412		9,589	23,733	18,067	6,322	1,672		132,444
Lewis and Clark Community College	17,286	36,419	349	36,283	5,779	7,416	35,264	21,075	41,251	201,122
Lincoln Land Community College	22,660	34,194		18,417	5,208	587	7,324	2,051		90,441
McHenry County College	6,682	28,146		7,329	4,647		2,696	690		49,590
Moraine Valley Community College	51,239	37,837		29,408	18,583	30,476	15,213	1,667	1,042	185,465
Morton College	31,327	13,171		11,509	2,730		15,285	4,642		79,664
Oakton Community College	28,709	27,561		24,128	5,537	6,467	8,647	11,445		112,494
Parkland College	35,870	76,572		38,005	24,919	3,222	43,821	4,244		226,653
Prairie State College	17,006	24,815	657	9,817	6,456	362	5,646	4,787		69,546
Rend Lake College	12,521	33,333		11,823	5,626	13,899	4,545	5,193		86,940
Richland Community College	6,917			7,583	4,032	240	3,168			23,940
Rock Valley College	32,014	90,816		34,942	42,346	59,285	32,650	8,301		300,351
Sauk Valley College	16,700	85,302		22,260	18,725	1,580	12,067	7,000		163,634
Shawnee College	6,832	8,418		6,574	4,750		4,414	1,039		32,027
Southeastern Illinois College	9,354	18,363		6,648	2,706	466	5,162	1,241		43,720
Spoon River College										
State Community College of East St. Louis	34,175	70,881		32,551	5,022		16,164	10,901		169,694
Thornton Community College	56,575	59,341	165	35,037	25,562	20,694	22,536	14,455		234,335
Triton College	58,833	109,315		62,465	17,719	33,168	51,056	10,878		343,434
Waubonsee Community College	21,838	53,518		17,341	31,200	12,562	12,769	5,299		154,527
William Rainey Harper College	50,307	53,057	486	43,092	27,[illegible]	20,927	51,702	4,674		251,468
Total	1,045,596	1,700,642	1,657	880,019	487,221	451,566	641,953	323,504	169,677	5,701,835
Percent Allocated to Each Room Type	18%	30%		15%	9%	8%	11%	6%	3%	100%

Source: Statewide Space Survey, Fall 1973.

Table 23

Number of Classrooms, Laboratories, and Student Stations by Institution, Fall 1973

Institution	Classrooms	Classroom Student Stations	Average No. of Stations Per Classroom	Class Lab Rooms	Laboratory Student Stations	Average No. of Stations Per Lab
Belleville Area College	38	1,716	45	28	701	25
Black Hawk College						
Quad Cities						
Black Hawk College East	11	340	33	3	51	17
Carl Sandburg College	27	810	30	7	94	13
City Colleges of Chicago						
Kennedy-King College	148	3,285	22	136	1,730	13
Loop College	44	1,818	41	17	526	31
Malcolm X College						
Mayfair College	16	681	43	7	203	29
Olive-Harvey College						
Southeast College	25	981	39	13	477	37
Wilbur Wright College	47	1,778	38	19	606	32
College of DuPage	105	3,932	37	58	1,487	26
College of Lake County	26	1,065	41	17	418	25
Danville Junior College	83	3,273	39	52	2,168	42
Elgin Community College						
Highland Community College	26	920	35	70	1,237	18
Illinois Central College	55	1,705	31	38	856	23
Illinois Eastern Community Colleges						
Lincoln Trail College	8	263	33	8	194	24
Olney Central College	19	510	27	14	408	29
Wabash Valley College	13	361	28	11	289	26
Illinois Valley Community College						
John A. Logan College						
Joliet Junior College	66	2,365	36	49	1,486	30
Kankakee Community College	26	788	30	18	314	17
Kaskaskia College						
Kishwaukee College	10	438	44	22	397	18
Lake Land College	35	1,053	30	30	534	18
Lewis and Clark Community College	35	1,051	30	33	619	19
Lincoln Land Community College	32	1,127	35	23	748	33
McHenry County College	9	289	32	22	503	23
Moraine Valley Community College	55	2,130	39	17	462	27
Morton College	54	1,498	28	14	326	24
Oakton Community College	57	1,554	27	26	447	17
Parkland College	64	1,869	29	50	1,147	23
Prairie State College	23	970	42	29	728	25
Rend Lake College	21	744	36	27	569	21
Richland Community College	17	490	29			
Rock Valley College	56	3,080	55	76	2,204	29
Sauk Valley College	27	758	28	89	870	10
Shawnee College		301		7	242	35
Southeastern Illinois College	15	484	32	17	294	17
Spoon River College						
State Community College of East St. Louis	67	1,458	22	33	322	10
Thornton Community College	25	2,344	46	56	805	14
Triton College	10[illegible]	4,042	38	124	2,188	18
Waubonsee Community College	[illegible]	1,101	39	46	774	17
William Rainey Harper College	46	2,190	48	32	780	24
Total	1,606	55,802	35	1,338	28,206	21

Source: Statewide Space Survey, Fall 1973.

Table 24

Allocation of NASF for Special Use by Institution, Fall 1973

Institution	Armory	Athletic	Athletic and Physical Ed. Spectator Seating	Audio Visual-Radio/TV	Clinic Non-Med.	Demonstration Lab School	Demonstration Other	Service	Other Special Use	Total
Belleville Area College		7,883		261						8,144
Black Hawk College										
Quad Cities										
Black Hawk College East				387						387
Carl Sandburg College					1,190					1,190
City Colleges of Chicago										
Kennedy-King College		46,192	1,568	13,831						61,591
Loop College				1,799					3,701	5,500
Malcolm X College										
Mayfair College		7,604								7,604
Olive-Harvey College										
Southwest College										
Wilbur Wright College		19,429		400					2,775	22,604
College of DuPage		19,010							10,299	29,309
College of Lake County		1,038		1,761			114			2,933
Danville Junior College		18,652	4,800	3,440	894					27,786
Elgin Community College										
Highland Community College		7,880		1,665						9,545
Illinois Central College				1,309						1,309
Illinois Eastern Community Colleges										
Lincoln Trail College		296							73	369
Olney Central College										
Wabash Valley College		6,655		261						6,916
Illinois Valley Community College										
John A. Logan College										
Joliet Junior College		19,097		2,165						21,262
Kankakee Community College				3,515						3,515
Kaskaskia College										
Kishwaukee College		10,032	2,152							12,184
Lake Land College		15,570		2,497						18,067
Lewis and Clark Community College		3,431	2,695	1,290						7,416
Lincoln Land Community College		169		418						587
McHenry County College										
Moraine Valley Community College		25,584		4,292					600	30,476
Morton College										
Oakton Community College		4,267		1,339			861			6,467
Parkland College				3,222						3,222
Prairie State College									362	362
Rend Lake College		13,899								13,899
Richland Community College				240						240
Rock Valley College		49,009		10,276						59,285
Sauk Valley College				1,580						1,580
Shawnee College										
Southeastern Illinois College				466						466
Spoon River College										
State Community College of East St. Louis										
Thornton Community College		13,474		7,220						20,694
Triton College		18,516		14,396			256			33,168
Waubonsee Community College		6,784		5,778						12,562
William Rainey Harper College				17,665					3,262	20,927
Totals		314,491	11,215	101,473	2,084		1,231		21,072	451,566
Percent of Space Allocated to Each Use		70%	2%	22%	0.5%		0.3%		5%	99.8%

Source: Statewide Space Survey, Fall 1973.

Table 25

Allocation of NASF for General Use by Institution
Fall 1973

Institution	Assembly	Exhibition	Food	Health	Lounge	Merchandising	Recreation	Other General Use	Total
Belleville Area College			1,427		1,058	801	1,715		5,001
Black Hawk College									
Quad Cities					2,042	238		984	3,314
Black Hawk College East					2,102	392			2,494
Carl Sandburg College									
City Colleges of Chicago									
Kennedy-King College	8,795		32,993	661	13,501		2,291		58,321
Loop College	9,163		2,470		3,452	290	685	1,305	17,365
Malcolm X College									
Mayfair College	7,068		3,000		866			2,390	13,324
Olive-Harvey College									
Southeast College	3,786		3,586	597	2,980	1,300			12,249
Wilbur Wright College	6,300				4,986				11,456
College of DuPage	11,560		17,770	1,537	8,005	3,300	2,700		44,872
College of Lake County			4,316		3,020	1,864	755	906	10,861
Danville Junior College	3,248		6,758	924	7,477	2,404	8,144		28,955
Elgin Community College									
Highland Community College	202		2,266		406	1,456	3,628	480	8,438
Illinois Central College	2,574		12,734	592	4,113	4,307			24,320
Illinois Eastern Community Colleges									
Lincoln Trail College					1,454	354			1,808
Olney Central College			1,565		192	1,004	1,780		4,541
Wabash Valley College			2,435			733	1,173		4,341
Illinois Valley Community College									
John A. Logan College			2,738	600	10,234	3,876			17,448
Joliet Junior College			1,445		949	2,456			4,850
Kankakee Community College									
Kaskaskia College			1,770	93	4,893	926			11,544
Kishwaukee College	3,862		3,660		123	1,200		699	8,322
Lake Land College	640		6,511	301	5,140	2,843	80		35,264
Lewis and Clark Community College	20,279	110	1,420		4,879	1,025			7,324
Lincoln Land Community College					2,696				2,696
McHenry County College			7,749		4,103	1,668	1,611		15,213
Moraine Valley Community College	82				3,119		12,166		15,285
Morton College						2,200			8,647
Oakton Community College		508	5,939						
Parkland College			4,188	432	29,688	4,514	4,999		43,821
Prairie State College			72		4,108	1,239		227	5,646
Rend Lake College			319		769	462	2,739	256	4,545
Richland Community College			1,050		2,118				3,168
Rock Valley College	1,265	7,244	14,301		5,510	540	3,381	409	32,650
Sauk Valley College			5,122	450	1,645	2,050	2,000	800	12,067
Shawnee College					2,468	658		1,288	4,414
Southeastern Illinois College			3,573		1,209	380			5,162
Spoon River College									
State Community College of East St. Louis			9,360	714	6,090				16,164
Thornton Community College	2,124	1,253	3,740	251	9,470	5,668			22,506
Triton College	4,289	3,456	24,885		11,308	3,440	3,504	144	51,056
Waubonsee Community College			4,748		6,874	1,147			12,769
William Rainey Harper College			28,244	500	12,669	5,440	4,849		51,702
Total	85,437	12,571	222,154	7,652	185,876	60,175	58,200	9,888	641,953
Percent of Space Allocated for Each Use	13%	2%	35%	1%	29%	9%	9%	2%	100%

Source: Statewide Space Survey, Fall 1973.

Table 26

On-Campus FTE Enrollment by Institution,
and NASF Per FTE Enrollment,
Fall 1973

Institution	Enrollment	NASF Per FTE
Belleville Area College	1,860	72
Black Hawk College		
Quad Cities		
Black Hawk College East	312	66
Carl Sandburg College	636	61
City Colleges of Chicago		
Kennedy-King College	3,848	125
Loop College	2,419	45
Malcolm X College		
Mayfair College	1,429	40
Olive-Harvey College		
Southwest College	1,598	46
Wilbur Wright College	3,559	40
College of DuPage	4,396	88
College of Lake County	1,531	55
Danville Junior College	1,328	146
Elgin Community College		
Highland Community College	716	200
Illinois Central College	3,373	70
Illinois Eastern Community Colleges		
Lincoln Trail College	393	60
Olney Central College	872	59
Wabash Valley College	591	96
Illinois Valley Community College		
John A. Logan College		
Joliet Junior College	2,177	114
Kankakee Community College	629	146
Kaskaskia College		
Kishwaukee College	771	85
Lake Land College	1,656	80
Lewis and Clark Community College	1,222	165
Lincoln Land Community College	1,864	49
McHenry County College	517	97
Moraine Valley Community College	2,454	76
Morton College	1,013	79
Oakton Community College	1,860	60
Parkland College	2,317	98
Prairie State College	1,433	49
Rend Lake College	834	104
Richland Community College	551	43
Rock Valley College	2,256	133
Sauk Valley College	984	166
Shawnee College	442	73
Southeastern Illinois College	554	79
Spoon River College		
State Community College of East St. Louis	1,090	156
Thornton Community College	2,308	102
Triton College	4,572	75
Waubonsee Community College	1,299	119
William Rainey Harper College	4,279	59
Total	65,943	85

Source: Data Book in Illinois Higher Education, April, 1974.

Table 27

Percent of Community College Classroom Stations Assigned for Use
Fall 1971

Institution	Stations	Day: Hours Assigned in One Week 7 a.m.-5 p.m.	Day: Percent Assigned During 30 Hours	Day: Percent Assigned During 35 Hours	Evening: Hours Assigned in One Week 5 p.m.-10 p.m.	Evening: Percent Assigned During 25 Hours	Evening: Percent Assigned During 15 Hours
Belleville Area College	1,716	26,964	31	45	7,430	17	29
Black Hawk College							
Quad Cities							
Black Hawk College East	360	3,965	22	32	1,128	13	21
Carl Sandburg College	810	8,747	22	31	4,967	25	41
City Colleges of Chicago							
Kennedy-King College	3,285	42,671	26	37	20,877	25	42
Loop College	1,818	27,944	28	38	19,962	44	73
Malcolm X College							
Mayfair College	681	16,818	49	71	7,423	44	73
Olive-Harvey College							
Southwest College	981	16,959	35	49	12,390	51	86
Wilbur Wright College	1,778	47,769	54	77	19,262	43	72
College of DuPage	3,932	42,575	22	31	13,310	14	23
College of Lake County	1,065	17,624	33	47	8,109	30	51
Danville Junior College	3,273	32,478	20	28	3,178	4	6
Elgin Community College							
Highland Community College							
Illinois Central College	1,705	46,612	55	78	18,518	43	72
Illinois Eastern Community Colleges							
Lincoln Trail College	263	2,311	18	25	55	1	1
Olney Central College	510	7,204	28	40	448	4	6
Wabash Valley College	361	4,322	24	34	297	3	5
Illinois Valley Community College							
John A. Logan College							
Joliet Junior College	2,365	20,929	18	25	7,220	12	20
Kankakee Community College	788	7,419	19	27	3,399	17	29
Kaskaskia College							
Kishwaukee College	438	6,356	29	41	2,456	22	37
Lake Land College	1,053	13,721	26	37	759	3	5
Lewis and Clark Community College	1,051	11,304	22	31	3,997	15	25
Lincoln Land Community College	1,127	17,705	31	45	10,530	37	62
McHenry County College	289	7,225	50	71	4,335	60	100
Moraine Valley Community College	2,130	31,062	29	42	12,793	24	40
Morton College	1,498	5,639	8	11	2,290	6	10
Oakton Community College	1,554	29,059	37	53	7,578	20	33
Parkland College	1,869	21,640	23	33	1,048	2	4
Prairie State College	970	13,593	28	40	6,769	28	47
Rend Lake College	764	8,358	22	31	866	5	8
Richland Community College	490	7,780	32	45	4,235	35	58
Rock Valley College	3,080	20,677	13	19	5,755	7	12
Sauk Valley College	758	13,704	36	52	5,342	28	47
Shawnee College	301	4,268	28	41	1,971	17	28
Southeastern Illinois College	484	5,754	24	34	1,302	11	18
Spoon River College							
State Community College of East St. Louis	1,458	23,392	32	46	15,000	41	69
Thornton Community College	2,544	25,222	20	28	9,060	14	24
Triton College	4,042	52,831	26	37	28,805	28	48
Waubonsee Community College	1,101	11,734	21	30	5,600	20	34
William Rainey Harper College	2,190	24,330	22	32	13,451	25	41
Total	54,882	724,425	26	38	291,433	21	35

Computation: Hours Assigned 7 a.m.-5 p.m. ÷ (Stations x 30) = Percent Assigned During 30 Hours.

Table 22

Percent of Community College Class Laboratory Stations Assigned for Use Fall 1973

Institution	Stations	Day: Hours Assigned in One Week 7 a.m.-5 p.m.	Day: Percent Assigned During 30 Hours	Day: Percent Assigned During 35 Hours	Evening: Hours Assigned in one Week 5 p.m.-10 p.m.	Evening: Percent Assigned During 25 Hours	Evening: Percent Assigned During 15 Hours
Belleville Area College	701	11,147	32	45	3,530	20	34
Black Hawk College							
Quad Cities							
Black Hawk College East	51	236	9	13	134	11	18
Carl Sandburg College	94	816	17	25	73	3	5
City Colleges of Chicago							
Kennedy-King College	1,730	14,586	17	24	6,260	14	24
Loop College	526	6,425	24	35	4,265	32	54
Malcolm X College							
Mayfair College	203	6,046	60	85	2,423	48	80
Olive-Harvey College							
Southeast College	477	6,974	29	42	5,606	47	78
Wilbur Wright College	608	13,102	43	62	5,003	33	55
College of DuPage	1,487	14,792	20	28	5,556	16	27
College of Lake County	418	6,900	33	47	4,617	44	74
Danville Junior College	2,168	16,000	15	21	1,470	3	5
Elgin Community College							
Highland Community College							
Illinois Central College	856	16,058	38	54	6,990	33	54
Illinois Eastern Community Colleges							
Lincoln Trail College	194	1,368	14	20	212	4	7
Olney Central College	408	5,963	29	42	757	7	12
Wabash Valley College	289	2,756	19	27	207	3	5
Illinois Valley Community College							
John A. Logan College							
Joliet Junior College	1,486	15,760	21	30	4,012	11	18
Kankakee Community College	314	3,487	22	32	1,449	18	31
Kaskaskia College							
Kishwaukee College	397	4,871	25	35	2,390	24	40
Lake Land College	534	12,303	46	66			
Lewis and Clark Community College	619	12,214	40	56	4,234	27	46
Lincoln Land Community College	748	8,548	23	33	2,514	13	22
McHenry County College	503	12,575	50	71	7,535	60	100
Moraine Valley Community College	462	8,682	38	54	2,731	24	39
Morton College	326	10,804	66	95	3,862	47	79
Oakton Community College	447	6,947	31	44	1,291	12	19
Parkland College	1,147	11,293	23	33	2,988	10	17
Prairie State College	728	7,689	21	30	392	2	4
Rend Lake College	569	4,391	15	22	355	2	4
Richland Community College							
Rock Valley College	2,204	28,668	26	37	8,881	16	27
Sauk Valley College	870	5,106	12	17	1,648	8	13
Shawnee College	242	2,330	19	28	422	7	12
Southeastern Illinois College	294	3,458	24	34	616	8	14
Spoon River College							
State Community College of East St. Louis	322	4,871	30	43	2,620	33	54
Thornton Community College	805	7,041	17	25	2,894	14	24
Triton College	2,188	24,234	22	32	13,202	24	40
Waubonsee Community College	774	4,149	11	15	2,482	13	21
William Rainey Harper College	780	12,521	32	46	5,153	26	44
Total	26,969	337,011	25	36	119,173	17	28

Computation: Hours Assigned 7 a.m.-5 p.m. ÷ (Stations x 30) = Percent Assigned During 30 Hours.

Table 29

NASF Per On-Campus FTE by Room Type
and Community College
Fall 1973

Institution	Room Type: Classroom	Class and Non-Class Study Lab	Lab	Office	Study	Special	General	Supporting	Unassigned	Total **
Belleville Area College	17	30		9	8	4	3	*		72
Black Hawk College										
Quad Cities										
Black Hawk College East	25	9		9	9	1	11	2		66
Carl Sandburg College	20	10		15	7	2	4	3		61
City Colleges of Chicago										
Kennedy-King College	22	37		16	8	16	15	10		125
Loop College	10	9		13	3	2	7	*		45
Malcolm X College										
Mayfair College	9	5		8	2	5	9	*		40
Olive-Harvey College										
Southwest College	11	11		9	5		8	2		46
Wilbur Wright College	7	9		6	1	6	3	3	3	40
College of DuPage	16	22		16	4	7	10	12	26	115
College of Lake County	12	15		9	6	2	7	3		55
Danville Junior College	25	45		21	6	21	22	5	*	146
Elgin Community College										
Highland Community College	30	88		26	19	13	12	12		200
Illinois Central College	12	20		12	6	*	7	12		70
Illinois Eastern Community Colleges										
Lincoln Trail College	16	26		7	4	*	5	2		60
Olney Central College	11	30		9	4		5	*		59
Wabash Valley College	19	34		11	12	12	7	2		96
Illinois Valley Community College										
John A. Logan College										
Joliet Junior College	23	41		13	10	10	8	9		114
Kankakee Community College	21	43		26	34	6	8	9		146
Kaskaskia College										
Kishwaukee College	10	25		11	8	16	15			85
Lake Land College	14	30		6	14	11	4	1		80
Lewis and Clark Community College	14	30	*	30	5	6	29	17	34	165
Lincoln Land Community College	12	18		10	3	*	4	1		49
McHenry County College	13	54		14	8		5	1		96
Moraine Valley Community College	21	15		12	8	12	6	*	*	76
Morton College	32	13		11	3		15	5		79
Oakton Community College	15	15		13	3	3	5	6		60
Parkland College	15	33		16	11	1	19	2		98
Prairie State College	12	17	*	7	5	*	4	3		49
Rend Lake College	15	40		14	7	17	5	6		104
Richland Community College	16			14	7	*	6			43
Rock Valley College	14	40		15	19	26	14	4		133
Sauk Valley College	17	87		23	19	2	12	7		166
Shawnee College	15	19		15	11		10	2		72
Southeastern Illinois College	17	33		12	5	*	9	2		79
Spoon River College										
State Community College of East St. Louis	31	65		30	5		15	10		156
Thornton Community College	25	26	*	15	11	9	10	6		102
Triton College	13	24		14	4	7	11	2		75
Waubonsee Community College	17	41		13	24	10	10	4		119
William Rainey Harper College	12	12	*	10	6	5	12	1		59
Total	16	26	*	13	7	7	10	5	3	86

* Less than 1 NASF per FTE.
** May not total exactly because of rounding.

Source: Table 22 and Table 26.

Table 30

NASF by Year of Construction
Fall 1974

Institution	Pre-1900	1900-1930	1931-1950	1951-1960	1961-1965	1966-Present	Total
Belleville Area College		38,351			215,754	95,289	349,394
Black Hawk College							
Quad Cities						236,741	236,741
Black Hawk College East	1,500		13,494		6,807	22,086	43,887
Carl Sandburg College						46,214	46,214
City Colleges of Chicago							
Kennedy-King College						480,197	480,197
Loop College		108,719					108,719
Malcolm X College							
Mayfair College		57,786					57,786
Olive-Harvey College						89,241	89,241
Southwest College						73,218	73,218
Wilbur Wright College			125,700	6,000		5,347	137,047
College of DuPage		5,675				424,277	429,952
College of Lake County						206,529	206,529
Danville Junior College							
Elgin Community College						154,106	154,106
Highland Community College						147,330	147,330
Illinois Central College						288,253	288,253
Illinois Eastern Community Colleges							
Lincoln Trail College							
Olney Central College							
Wabash Valley College							
Illinois Valley Community College						239,199	239,199
John A. Logan College						120,315	120,315
Joliet Junior College						351,125	351,125
Kankakee Community College						141,472	141,472
Kaskaskia College		960				120,513	121,473
Kishwaukee College	5,078	117,967					123,045
Lake Land College		4,442				167,364	171,806
Lewis and Clark Community College[1]							
Lincoln Land Community College			2,386			139,936	142,322
McHenry County College			48,870			720	49,590
Moraine Valley Community College		600				184,865	185,465
Morton College[1]							
Oakton Community College				104,646			104,646
Parkland College			14,530			226,653	241,183
Prairie State College						71,142	71,142
Rend Lake College			3,438			133,339	136,777
Richland Community College	26,591						26,591
Rock Valley College		30,336				257,069	287,405
Sauk Valley College[1]							
Shawnee College						32,026	32,026
Southeastern Illinois College		11,151	3,006	13,185		20,607	47,949
Spoon River College	21,580					55,364	76,944
State Community College of East St. Louis							
Thornton Community College			1,112			237,172	238,284
Triton College						343,434	343,434
Waubonsee Community College				13,120		216,030	229,150
William Rainey Harper College						278,508	278,508
Total	54,749	375,987	212,536	136,951	222,561	5,605,681	6,608,466
Percent of Space by Age	1%	6%	3%	2%	3%	85%	100%

[1] Report received but data errors are unresolved.

Source: NECIS Inventory of College and University Physical Facilities, Fall 1974.

Table 31

NASF by Condition,
Fall 1974

Institution	Satisfactory	Remodeling A*	Remodeling B*	Remodeling ***	Demolition	Termination	Total
Belleville Area College	349,394						349,394
Black Hawk College							
Quad Cities	236,741						236,741
Black Hawk College East	43,887						43,887
Carl Sandburg College	46,214						46,214
City Colleges of Chicago							
Kennedy-King College	480,197						480,197
Loop College						108,719	108,719
Malcolm X College[2]							
Mayfair College						57,786	57,786
Olive-Harvey College	89,241						89,241
Southeast College						73,218	73,218
Wilbur Wright College	147,047						147,047
College of DuPage	300,008	79,945				19,999	399,952
College of Lake County	206,529						206,529
Danville Junior College							
Elgin Community College	154,106						154,106
Highland Community College	147,330						147,330
Illinois Central College	288,253						288,253
Illinois Eastern Community Colleges							
Lincoln Trail College							
Olney Central College							
Wabash Valley College							
Illinois Valley Community College	204,899					34,300	239,199
John A. Logan College	120,315						120,315
Joliet Junior College	286,241					64,884	351,125
Kankakee Community College	138,312					3,160	141,472
Kaskaskia College	120,513				960		121,473
Kishwaukee College	117,967		5,078				123,045
Lake Land College	171,806						171,806
Lewis and Clark Community College[1]							
Lincoln Land Community College	92,943					49,379	142,322
McHenry County College	720				48,870		49,590
Moraine Valley Community College	185,465						185,465
Morton College	79,664						79,664
Oakton Community College	104,646						104,646
Parkland College	226,653					14,530	241,183
Prairie State College	71,142						71,142
Rend Lake College	136,777						136,777
Richland Community College	26,591						26,591
Rock Valley College	287,405						287,405
Sauk Valley College[1]							
Shawnee College	32,026						32,026
Southeastern Illinois College	3,006	20,607				24,336	47,949
Spoon River College	55,364	21,580					76,944
State Community College of East St. Louis							
Thornton Community College	133,481					104,803	238,284
Triton College	343,434						343,434
Waubonsee Community College	229,150						229,150
William Rainey Harper College	278,508						278,508
Total	5,935,975	122,132	5,078		49,830	555,114	6,668,129
Percent of Space by Condition	89%	2%			1%	8%	100%

* Requires restoration to present acceptable standards without major room use changes, alterations or modifications. The approximate cost is not greater than 25 percent of the estimated replacement cost of the building.

** Requires major updating and/or modernization of the building. The approximate cost is greater than 25 percent, but not greater than 50 percent of the estimated replacement cost of the building.

*** Requires major remodeling of the building. The approximate cost is greater than 50 percent of the replacement cost of the building.

[1] Report received but data errors are unresolved.

Source: HEGIS Inventory of College and University Physical Facilities, Fall 1974.

Table 32

Additional New Community College Construction
Approved by
Board of Higher Education

Institution	NASF Existing Fall 1973*	Additional NASF Approved**	Buildings
Belleville Area College	133,640	59,442	Physical Education Building, Temporary Physical Education
Black Hawk College			
Quad Cities**	219,343		
Black Hawk College East	20,456	46,260	Phases IA and IB
Carl Sandburg College	39,106	78,802	Phase I
City Colleges of Chicago			
Kennedy-King College	480,197		
Loop College	108,156	312,300	Total Campus
Malcolm X College**	354,474		
Mayfair College	57,786	290,300	Central Campus
Olive-Harvey College**	85,968		
Southwest College	73,218		
Wilbur Wright College	141,644		
College of DuPage	503,648		
College of Lake County	84,017	145,489	Phases I and II
Danville Junior College	193,922	25,715	Buildings 6 and 8 Addition
Elgin Community College**	109,401	33,611	Phase II
Highland Community College	143,099	67,379	Phase II
Illinois Central College	234,733	193,500	Phase II, Vocational-Technical/Performing Arts
Illinois Eastern Community Colleges			
Lincoln Trail College	23,768	71,827	Phase I
Olney Central College	51,071	78,068	Phase I
Wabash Valley College	56,866	34,330	Phases II and III
Illinois Valley Community College**	128,588	80,695	Phase II
John A. Logan College**	86,049		
Joliet Junior College	247,828	106,515	Phase IB
Kankakee Community College	91,856	59,872	Phase II
Kaskaskia College**	107,300	40,500	Phase II
Kishwaukee College	65,335	50,251	Phase II
Lake Land College	132,444	22,500	Student Services Building

Table 32

Additional New Community College Construction
Approved by
Board of Higher Education

Institution	NASF Existing Fall 1973*	Additional NASF Approved***	Buildings
Lewis and Clark Community College	201,122	38,799	Boiler Plant, Vocational-Technical Bldg.
Lincoln Land Community College	90,441	146,668	Phase II
McHenry County College	49,590	110,785	Phase I
Moraine Valley Community College	185,465	130,626	Phase IIA
Morton College	79,664	164,183	Phase I
Oakton Community College	112,494	126,000	Phase I
Parkland College	226,653	29,815	Physical Education Building
Prairie State College	69,546	160,585	Phase I
Rend Lake College	86,940	73,673	Phase II
Richland Community College	23,940		
Rock Valley College	300,351		
Sauk Valley College	163,634		
Shawnee College	32,027	64,386	Phase I
Southeastern Illinois College	43,720	94,605	Phase I
Spoon River College**		107,258	Phases I and II
State Community College of East St. Louis	169,694	92,950	Kurris, Phase I
Thornton Community College	234,335	143,727	Phase II
Triton College	343,434	118,950	Vocational-Technical/Community Services
Waubonsee Community College	154,527	78,439	Phase IB
William Rainey Harper College	251,468	84,813	Buildings G, H, and I
Total	6,792,958	3,563,618	

* Space as reported in Fall 1973 Statewide Space Survey.

** Data not reported in Fall 1973 Statewide Space Survey. Data obtained from Illinois Community College Board, Capital Finance and Facilities Report for 1973, Table 10. Includes all on-campus NASF.

*** Space not included in 1973 data. These are buildings under construction or planned for which capital funds have been approved. They include Fiscal Year 1976 basic recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly.

IV

SPECIAL UNIVERSITY FACILITIES

Four types of facilities were identified for analysis in this section. They are facilities for the education of health professionals, nonresidential facilities financed through the sale of revenue bonds, physical education facilities, and performing arts facilities.

Facilities for the Education of Health Professionals

Since the adoption of the report, Education in the Health Fields for the State of Illinois, by the Board of Higher Education in 1968, significant progress has been made in implementing the recommendations contained in the report. The University of Illinois has established new clinical schools of medicine at Peoria and Rockford, has established a basic medical science school in Urbana/Champaign, and has affiliated with 6 Chicago area hospitals for clinical education of medical students. Southern Illinois University at Carbondale has established a new school of medicine which offers basic medical science in Carbondale and clinical medicine in Springfield. No new teaching hospitals have been built for the new schools. Rather, clinical education programs are located in affiliated community hospitals. Utilization of these facilities is intended to promote a community orientation and to expand medical services throughout the State of Illinois.

In support of the affiliation of new medical schools with community hospitals, the report, Education in the Health Fields for the State of Illinois, recommended that mechanisms be established for granting capital and operating funds to the community hospitals. In return for such funds, community hospitals must set aside and maintain space for use by educational programs for health professionals. Funds are appropriated to the Board of Higher Education for this purpose under the provisions of the "Health Services Education Grants Act." To date, capital grants totaling $9,065,810 have been allocated to hospitals affiliated with public medical schools. An additional $10,997,195 is earmarked for this purpose in FY1976 and 1977.

University of Illinois Medical Center

The oldest public school of medicine in the State is the University of Illinois Medical Center located in Chicago. The Medical Center Campus is one of the largest public medical schools in the world. A summary of the space available and cost of permanent facilities at the Medical Center is shown below:

Number of Buildings	Total NASF	Total GSF	Actual Capital Investment
26	1,553,286	2,642,448	$91,874,000

These data include only nonresidential space occupied by the Fall of 1974. Projects financed through the use of revenue bonds, leased facilities,

and off-campus centers are excluded from the summary. The data were compiled from the "Campus Land Use and Building Inventory Study," April, 1973 and updated in April, 1975. Only facilities designated as permanent facilities by the institution are included in the summary.

The capital assets of the Medical Center Campus will continue to increase as a result of the Board's Fiscal Year 1976 capital recommendations. Included in the Board's recommendations is a 500-bed teaching hospital. It will be constructed at an estimated cost of $46 million and contain 409,603 NASF. It will replace inadequate existing facilities which will be remodeled for classroom, laboratory, support, and administrative use.

In addition, several other facilities will serve as the permanent location for programs offered by the Medical Center. The ownership of the former Chicago TB Sanitarium will be transferred to the University of Illinois for use by the Geriatrics, Alcoholism, and Family Practice Programs. The facility contains 110,000 NASF. One half of a facility located at 2121 West Taylor will be leased from the Department of General Services to house most of the activities of the School of Public Health. The space to be leased by the University totals 47,400 NASF. The remainder of the space needed by the School of Public Health will be leased from St. Mary's Convent and totals 14,000 NASF.

Upon completion of the University Replacement Hospital and acquisition of these other facilities, the Medical Center Campus will have approximately 2,134,000 NASF of owned and leased permanent space to house its programs and activities.

Land holdings totaling 40.51 acres at a cost (book value) of $1,180,127 constitute another portion of the Medical Center's capital assets. Several residential facilities have also been constructed to house students and staff whose residences are outside the metropolitan Chicago area. Three residence halls have been constructed at a cost of approximately $5,139,875.

The University of Illinois Medical Center also has space provided to it which is not contiguous to the main campus. Space is located in 6 affiliated hospitals: Illinois Masonic Hospital, Mercy Hospital, Ravenswood Hospital, Weiss Memorial Hospital, Lutheran General Hospital, and Mac Neal Memorial Hospital. A total of 143,456 NASF in the six hospitals will be designated for use by the Medical Center in delivering clinical education programs. Funds allocated under the "Health Services Grants Act" totaling $10,550,023, will be used for providing this space.

Regional Medical Schools

The State has supported the establishment of three regional clinical medical schools: Rockford School of Medicine and Peoria School of Medicine, both affiliated with the University of Illinois, and the Southern Illinois University School of Medicine located in Springfield. In addition, on-campus facilities in Carbondale, Urbana/Champaign and Chicago are used to provide students with the first year of a basic medical science program prior to transferring to the regional medical school.

The development of each regional medical school has been somewhat different in terms of program emphasis and capital needs. Construction of permanent facilities is underway at each of the three medical schools. Therefore, medical education programs are presently housed in some permanent facilities as well as leased space throughout the communities.

The University of Illinois purchased a former TB Sanitarium at a cost of $475,000 for the permanent location for the Rockford School of Medicine. Facilities at the TB Sanitarium total 43,498 NASF. It was necessary to remodel a portion of the existing space for use by the School of Medicine. Construction is presently underway on a 53,640 NASF addition to the TB Sanitarium. With the completion of the TB Sanitarium addition, the Rockford School of Medicine will have 97,138 NASF in permanent facilities available.

In addition to the facilities at the former TB Sanitarium, Rockford School of Medicine leases facilities in outlying communities totaling 15,380 NASF for an annual rental cost of $80,676. These facilities include 4 health centers and laboratory space at Rockford College. The laboratory space at Rockford College, totaling 1,650 NASF, will be terminated upon completion of the TB Sanitarium addition. The health centers are located in small outlying communities with few or no doctors available to serve community needs. These outreach centers serve two important functions; they provide patient care for residents of the communities and they provide medical students with practical experience as general practitioners. Because of the family practice orientation of Rockford School of Medicine, these leased facilities will be retained and services expanded to additional communities in the future.

Rockford School of Medicine is affiliated with three community hospitals: Rockford Memorial Hospital, Swedish American Hospital, and St. Anthony's Hospital. Funds allocated under the "Health Services Education Grants Act" totaling $757,469 will provide 24,000 NASF for the School's clinical education programs.

Peoria School of Medicine is presently leasing 28,082 NASF of space from Bradley University at a cost of $70,766 per year. This space will be terminated upon completion of the permanent facility. The facility is under construction for a cost of $6,641,100 and totals 72,500 NASF. Space for the Peoria School of Medicine's clinical education programs is located in three community hospitals: St. Francis Hospital, Proctor Hospital, and Methodist Hospital. Space totaling 38,700 NASF for a cost of $1,921,821 will be provided through the "Health Services Education Grants Act."

The third regional medical school, Southern Illinois University of Medicine, has its primary campus located in Springfield with a portion of its affiliated hospital space located in Carbondale. The Springfield Medical Campus occupies 26,127 NASF in nonresidential permanent facilities. Medical Facility I was constructed for a cost of $1.8 million. An additional 76,300 NASF will be available with the completion of Medical Facility II. This structure is being constructed for a cost of $6,641,000 and will provide the school with a total of 102,427 NASF in permanent facilities.

In addition to permanent facilities, the Springfield Medical Campus will lease a total of 142,214 NASF for an annual cost of $975,085 by July, 1975. A total of 17 facilities will be leased and include space designated for data processing and statistical services, management services, a family practice clinic, offices, storage, and educational programs. A total of 24,866 NASF in leased space will be terminated upon the completion of Medical Facility II, with 117,348 NASF in leased space remaining.

Springfield Medical Campus is affiliated with two community hospitals: Memorial Medical Center and St. John's Hospital. A total of 109,210 NASF for clinical education programs will be provided through the "Health Services Grants Act" at a cost of $6,089,843. In addition, $743,849 will be allocated for 11,645 NASF in affiliated hospital space at Doctor's Hospital in Carbondale.

Table 33 summarizes the amount and type of space that will become available to the regional medical schools with the completion of facilities under construction and termination of some leased space. A total of 134,868 NASF of space will be available to the Rockford School of Medicine in permanent facilities, affiliated hospital space, and leased facilities upon completion of the TB Sanitarium addition. Peoria School of Medicine will have 111,200 NASF available upon completion of their permanent facilities. Southern Illinois University School of Medicine is projected to have approximately 328,895 NASF available to the Springfield Medical Center and an additional 11,645 NASF in affiliated hospital space in Carbondale available upon completion of Medical Facility II.

School of Dental Medicine at Alton

The Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, School of Dental Medicine is located on the campus of the former Shurtleff College in Alton. The campus consists of 56,990 NASF of space acquired from the former college and 18,000 NASF constructed to provide space for a clinic teaching program. As is the case with other facilities for the education of health professionals, space at the School of Dental Medicine has not been included in the Board's statewide space inventories.

Conclusions About Facilities for the Education of Health Professionals

The State has made a large investment in these facilities. The need for additional investments in such facilities should be based upon analysis of existing facilities. The total amounts of space for such facilities are known. But allocations of such space to various functions are not known because these facilities have not been included in the Board's statewide space surveys. Formats and procedures to collect comparable data about these facilities should be developed.

Southern Illinois University School of Medicine should reevaluate its need for continued use of educational space in leased facilities upon completion of Medical Facility II. The need for additional facilities should take into account leased facilities as well as owned facilities.

Table 33

Summary of Space and Fiscal Allocations
for Regional Medical Schools

Institution/Location	Completed Permanent Facilities: Number of Bldgs.	Completed Permanent Facilities: Total NASF	Completed Permanent Facilities: Investment	Nonresidential Leased Facilities: Number of Bldgs.	Nonresidential Leased Facilities: Total NASF	Nonresidential Leased Facilities: Annual Rental Costs*	Facilities Under Construction: Project	Facilities Under Construction: Total NASF	Facilities Under Construction: Actual Capital Investment	Affiliated Hospital Space**: Number of Hospitals	Affiliated Hospital Space**: Total NASF	Affiliated Hospital Space**: Actual Capital Investment	Total NASF
Southern Illinois University													
Carbondale										1	11,645	$ 743,849	11,645
Springfield	1	26,127	$1,800,000	10	117,348	$899,790	Medical Facility	76,300	$6,200,000	2	109,120	6,089,843	328,895
University of Illinois													
Peoria							School of Medicine	72,500	6,641,100	3	38,700	1,921,821	111,200
Rockford	4	43,493	475,000	4	13,730	75,947	TB Sanitarium Addition	53,640	4,980,500	3	24,000	757,469	134,868

* Annual rental costs reflect current charges.
** Total amount to be capitalized by Fiscal Year 1977.

Source: RAMP-FY1976 and "Campus Land Use and Building Inventory," updated April, 1975.

Revenue Bond Projects

The major impetus for the study of revenue bond projects at universities was a recommendation of the Higher Education Subcommittee on Student Fees of the House of Representatives dated December, 1974, which stated that:

> The present method of funding revenue bond projects through student fees should be abolished and responsibility for the projects taken over by the State. In all cases where projects are supported by student fees, students should have a substantial input into the governance of the buildings.

This review of existing revenue bond projects is limited to the study of university facilities for which bonded indebtedness is paid with student fees. In most cases, prior to the construction of revenue bond projects, a student referendum was held to determine whether students were willing to pay a mandatory fee for the costs associated with the construction and operation of the facility. Students fees have been used for debt service requirements on such noninstructional facilities as student unions, stadiums, field houses, assembly halls, and recreational facilities. The number and type of revenue bond projects at each institution has varied with the size of the institution and need for noninstructional facilities.

A total of approximately $116.5 million has been expended on the construction of nonresidential revenue bond projects. Table 34 shows the average annual debt service requirements and estimated debt service outstanding on these facilities. If the recommendation of the House Higher Education Subcommittee on Student Fees were adopted, the State would have to assume payment on bonds outstanding totaling approximately $149.5 million. On an annual basis, the debt service requirements would be approximately $7.3 million, decreasing in later years as bonds on some facilities are retired.

The sources of data for Table 34 are the "Campus Land Use and Building Inventory" updated April, 1975, institution's Annual Financial Reports on Auxiliary Services, and follow-up conversations with institutions. It was necessary to estimate the average annual debt service requirements and total debt service outstanding, particularly when facilities were constructed in phases and included two or more bond issues.

In consideration of the House Higher Education Subcommittee's recommendations, an estimate was made of the amount which student fees could be reduced if the State assumed responsibility for debt service on these facilities. Table 35 shows the present level of student fees designated for revenue bond projects and the level that would be required if the State assumed the debt service outstanding.

Differences among institutions exist because in some cases the present fee for revenue bond projects includes part of the cost of operating the facilities while in other institutions the operations are either self-supporting or the costs of operating the facilities are included in a general student activity fee.

Conclusions About Revenue Bond Facilities

The focus of this section has been on the estimated cost of the State assuming responsibility for these facilities. Clearly, the cost of implementing the Subcommittee's recommendation would be substantial. Moreover, appropriations to implement the recommendation may jeopardize appropriations for other necessary capital improvements in universities. A higher priority in Board recommendations for capital improvements should continue to be facilities and projects traditionally funded from State sources.

Table 34

Summary of Revenue Bond Facilities
Being Retired Through Use of Student Fees

Institution	Number of Bldgs.	Actual Capital Investment	Average Annual Debt Service Requirements	Calendar Year 1977 Estimated Debt Service Outstanding Exclude Sinking Fund
Board of Governors				
Chicago State University	1	$ 2,400,000	$ 165,000	$ 5,610,000
Eastern Illinois University	3	9,662,000(1)	567,544	18,905,927
Governors State University			-No Facilities-	
Northeastern Illinois University	1	3,231,165(1)	206,000	7,416,000
Western Illinois University	2	6,206,000	305,454	7,661,350
Subtotal	7	$ 21,499,165	$1,244,998	$ 39,593,277
Board of Regents				
Illinois State University	2	15,376,000	1,033,000	28,632,000
Northern Illinois University	3	12,068,000	558,000	13,078,000
Sangamon State University			-No Facilities-	
Subtotal	5	$ 27,444,000	$1,591,000	$ 41,710,000
Southern Illinois University				
Carbondale	1	$ 14,368,754	$ 713,746	$ 22,126,126
Edwardsville	1	7,660,000(1)	300,000	5,100,000
Subtotal	2	$ 22,028,754	$1,013,746	$ 27,226,126
University of Illinois				
Chicago Circle	1	10,014,000	686,467	12,375,768
Medical Center	5	8,350,000	407,079	6,195,517
Urbana/Champaign	5	27,202,900(2)	2,397,906(3)	22,397,588
Subtotal	11	$ 45,566,900	$3,491,452	$ 40,968,873
Total	25	$116,538,819	$7,341,196	$149,498,276

[1] A portion of the cost of construction included funding from sources other than through the sale of bonds.
[2] An undetermined portion of two buildings were not included in the bond issues outstanding.
[3] This figure is somewhat inflated since the principal due on the intramural physical education building in FY1982 (approximately $5.0 million) will probably be refinanced for a 10-year period.

Source: "Campus Land Use and Building Inventory," updated April, 1975, and University "Annual Financial Reports of Auxiliary Services."

Table 35

Summary of Mandatory Student Fees
For the Support of Revenue Bond Projects

Institution	Present Annual Revenue Bond Fee	Estimated Revenue Bond Fee if Debt Service Were Assumed by State
Board of Governors		
Chicago State University	$ 24	$ 0
Eastern Illinois University	67	0
Governors State University	------No Facilities or Fee------	
Northeastern Illinois University	30	6
Western Illinois University	66	12
Board of Regents		
Illinois State University	76	18
Northern Illinois University	66	28-33
Sangamon State University	-------No Facilities-------	
Southern Illinois University		
Carbondale	30	0
Edwardsville	30	0
University of Illinois[1]		
Chicago Circle	96	58
Medical Center	180	42
Urbana/Champaign	116	54

[1] The University of Illinois does not have a separate fee for revenue bond projects but charges a single service fee covering a wide range of activities and services.

Source: BHE staff and institutional estimates.

Physical Education Facilities

The need to provide equal opportunities and facilities for women as set forth in Title IX of the U.S. Education Amendments of 1972 is becoming a factor in campus planning and in capital budget requests from public universities. Especially relevant to this subject is the quality of physical education programs and facilities for women. In 1975, the Illinois House Higher Education Subcommittee on Women's Athletics reviewed the budgetary aspects of women's athletics and determined that operating and capital expenditures for women's athletics are substantially below those for men's athletics.

Table 36 displays physical education facilities available at public universities according to three categories. These categories are facilities used primarily by men, facilities used primarily by women, and facilities used entirely on a coeducational basis.

Table 36 also displays the NASF, actual construction cost, and date of construction for each of these facilities.

At some institutions, women's physical education facilities are newer and more modern than men's facilities. The opposite is true at other institutions. Although some women's facilities were built prior to men's facilities, an important consideration in determining the adequacy of these facilities is how well they have been maintained and upgraded to reflect program changes. Therefore, Table 37 is provided to reflect the remodeling of and planned construction of women's or coeducational physical education facilities.

In summary, the data reveal that physical education facilities have been provided for women as well as men at public universities. However, the issue of equality of opportunity to use such facilities is not solely a matter of facilities. The types of programs offered for women and the scheduling of facilities for women should also be primary factors in an evaluation of equality of opportunity.

Table 36 also indicates that neither Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville nor Sangamon State University have permanent physical education facilities. The Edwardsville campus is currently exploring a cooperative arrangement to provide such facilities with the Metro-East Exposition Authority. Sangamon State University is in close proximity to physical education facilities at Lincoln Land Community College. The University should continue to explore the possibility of cooperative use of these facilities.

Table 35

Survey of Physical Education Facilities
of
Public Universities

Institution/Facility	Women's Facilities NASF	Women's Facilities Construction Cost	Women's Facilities Construction Date	Men's Facilities NASF	Men's Facilities Construction Cost	Men's Facilities Construction Date	Coeducational Facilities NASF	Coeducational Facilities Construction Cost	Coeducational Facilities Construction Date
Board of Governors									
Chicago State University							82,044	4,854,794	1972
Eastern Illinois University									
McAfee Gymnasium	50,613	519,000	1937						
Lantz Gymnasium				146,899	3,628,000	1966			
Governors State University							18,520	NA	1973
Northeastern Illinois University							29,644	NA	1951
Western Illinois University									
Women's Physical Education Building	95,158	3,540,000	1973						
Western Hall				93,013	1,587,000	1964			
Board of Regents									
Illinois State University									
McCormick Gymnasium	45,226	698,000	Prior to 1930						
Horton Field House				128,848	3,576,000	1963			
Northern Illinois University									
Anderson Hall	83,344	2,280,000	1964						
Field House				81,048	1,495,000	1957			
Sangamon State University	- No Facilities Available -								
Southern Illinois University									
Carbondale									
Women's Gymnasium	33,434	285,779	1925						
SIU Arena				101,614	4,744,897	1964			
Pulliam Physical Education Wing							11,421	NA	1954
Edwardsville	- No Facilities Available -								
University of Illinois									
Chicago Circle							132,364	6,690,000	1971
Urbana/Champaign									
Freer Gym	55,989	2,002,000	Prior to 1930						
Huff Gym				104,235	873,200	Prior to 1930			
Men's Old Gym				69,021	165,500	Prior to 1930			
Intramural Physical Education Building							13	8,943,300	1971

Source: "Campus Land Use and Building Inventory," updated April, 1975.

Table 3[illegible]

Recent or Proposed Remodeling of
Women's Physical Education Facilities

Institution	Project	Appropriated and/or Recommended	Fiscal Year	Comments
Eastern Illinois University	McAfee Gym-Remodeling	$ 348,200	1975	Project to provide for upgrading of facility, including lighting, floor replacement, air-conditioning, and electrical work.
Northeastern Illinois University	Physical Education Building-Planning	200,000	1976	Project to provide planning funds for the construction of a new coeducational physical education facility.
Northern Illinois University	Anderson Hall-Rehabilitation	121,900	1976	Project to provide for the waterproofing of the portion of the building below grade and replacement of the west deck to prevent further damage to the building.
Southern Illinois University Carbondale	Women's Gym-Remodeling	1,800,000	1976	Project to provide for upgrading of facility, including air-conditioning, flooring, new ceilings, lights, and piping.
University of Illinois Urbana/Champaign	Freer Gym-Remodeling	150,000	1976	Project to provide for the location of the staff in one facility and upgrading of facilities for teaching of physical education majors and graduate students

Source: RAMP-FY1975 and 1976.

Performing Arts Facilities

Performing arts facilities are used for theatrical productions and rehearsals as well as music recitals and productions.

There appears to be no pattern among institutions as to the type of performing arts space constructed to date. Some institutions--such as Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, Northern Illinois University, Eastern Illinois University, and Western Illinois University--have included performing arts space in academic facilities and student unions or centers. Three institutions--Illinois State University, Sangamon State University, and the University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign will have comprehensive performing arts facilities.

Table 38 provides selected information about assembly facilities at public universities. Assembly facilities include ballrooms, meeting rooms, multi-purpose rooms, as well as performing arts space. In this table, the designations "auditorium" and "theater" refer to performing arts space. Some performing arts space located in academic facilities, notably at Eastern, Western, and Northern, are not included in this table.

The need for comprehensive performing arts facilities is dependent upon such factors as the institution's mission, geographic location, and student body composition. Such factors should be carefully analyzed in any future requests for the construction of performing arts facilities. Moreover, the possibility for cooperative use of such facilities with other institutions or agencies should be explored.

Master Plan Phase III encouraged cooperative arrangements among public and nonpublic institutions and other agencies of the State in the use of existing museums, theaters, and art institutes. One example of a possible cooperative arrangement between a commuter campus and outside agency presently exists in the St. Louis metropolitan area. The arrangement involves Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville and the Metro East Exposition Authority. Careful planning and cooperation could result in the construction of a combined athletic/physical education and performing arts facility on the Edwardsville campus to serve both the University and Metro East area. Such an arrangement should be encouraged and supported since it will avoid duplication of facilities and State dollars to construct similar facilities within the same geographic location.

Table 38

Selected Information on Assembly Facilities
at Public Universities as of Spring 1976

Institution	Building	Assembly Area Type/ Seating Capacity	Approximate Dates Original	Addition	Total Estimated Cost	Revenue Bonds	Other	Total
Board of Governors								
Chicago State University	(No Information Provided)							
Eastern Illinois University	University Union	Ballroom/Not Known	1958	1968	$ 5,838,100	$ 6,190,900	$60,000-Auxiliary Surplus; $70,000-Alumni Gifts	$ 6,320,900
Governors State University	(No Facility)							
Northeastern Illinois University	Commuter Center	Multi-Purpose/350	1975		3,231,165	3,231,165	$156,000-Cash-in-Hand	3,231,165
Western Illinois University	University Union	Ballroom/1,000; Theater/189	1964	1968	5,105,728	5,105,728		5,105,728
Board of Regents								
Illinois State University	Union Auditorium	Auditorium/3,457; Multi-Purpose/2,500	1973			11,800,000		
Northern Illinois University	Student Center	Ballroom/2,100; Multi-Purpose/500	1960	1966		7,895,000		
	Performing Arts	Theater/3,000	(1978 Proposed)					
Sangamon State University	Public Affairs Center	Auditorium/1,200	1977 (?)		8,640,700		$8,640,700-CDB Bonds	8,640,700
Southern Illinois University								
Carbondale	Student Center	Auditorium/315	1961	1971	14,659,907	14,659,907		14,659,907
	Shyrock Auditorium	Auditorium/1,209	1918	1971	1,877,121	1,877,121		1,877,121
Edwardsville	Student Union	Main Floor Ballroom/ (Capacity Not Known) 2nd Floor Ballroom/ (Capacity Not Known)	1967	1968	7,116,166	5,500,000	$511,389-General Revenue; $293,866-Interest on Investments; $810,911-S&R Funds	7,116,166
University of Illinois								
Chicago Circle	Center Complex	(No Auditorium; Has 10 Meeting Rooms)						
Medical Center	Recreation Center	Theater/200	(1977 Proposed)					
Urbana/Champaign	Illini Union	Ballroom/700 Meeting Room/1,500	1941	1963	9,650,296	6,900,000	$1,858,522-Union Income; $524,820-Federal Grant; $251,272-Gifts; $115,681-General Revenue; $115,681	9,650,296
	Assembly Hall	17,000	1963		8,350,000	8,350,000		8,350,000
	Performing Arts Center	Theater/4,503	1969		18,400,000		$13,000,000 Gifts; $2,400,000-General Revenue; $3,000,000-Bank Loan	18,400,000

Source: "Board of Higher Education Survey on Assembly Facilities at Public Universities, April, 1976.

V

COMMUNITY COLLEGE CONSTRUCTION

The Board of Higher Education adopted its current policy for the review of community college capital projects in 1968. Discussion of selected portions of this policy and selected issues related to such projects is provided in this section.

Enrollment Justification

One of the most important factors in the approval of community college projects is the need for the project based upon enrollments. The present policy establishes a relationship between enrollment and the square footage for which a college can qualify. The policy states that the GSF of all space per FTE on-campus day student shall not exceed the following:

1. For facilities other than occupational program instructional shops:

FTE Day Students	GSF Per FTE Day Student
For the First 1,499 Students	110
For the Next 1,500 Students	100
For Each Student Above 3,000	90

2. For occupational program instructional shops: 140 GSF per FTE day student enrolled in courses using such shops.

Calculations based upon these guidelines demonstrate whether or not a college's request for additional space is justified. College requests for additional space have been granted on the basis of current enrollments or enrollments projected up to three years beyond the time of request. During the early stages of community college construction, projected enrollments were used to justify space for Phase I or Phase II construction. Unfortunately, enrollment projections were never met in some cases. This has resulted in some community colleges having more space than they qualify for based upon current enrollments. More recently, the approval of community college projects has been based primarily on current enrollments.

It is recognized that any enrollment criterion will appear generous to some college officials and restrictive to others. Some college officials have suggested elimination of the enrollment justification and adoption of either a programmatic justification or a combined enrollment and programmatic justification for additional space. Others have suggested that enrollment justification be broadened to include either on-campus day or evening FTE students, whichever is greater. Still others have suggested that enrollment justification be based upon on-campus headcount or district-wide headcount enrollments.

The probable effect of suggestions such as these would be to increase the amount of space for which colleges could qualify. However, current guidelines appear to have been relatively generous with respect to the space already constructed. This generosity is especially evident in data on the utilization of classroom and class laboratory space (see Tables 27 and 28). Continuation of the current enrollment justification guidelines is therefore recommended.

It should be noted that continuation of the guidelines will not take into account two problems. One problem is the type of space which was initially constructed by some colleges. Colleges which initially constructed gymnasiums and assembly rooms along with minimal instructional space may find themselves short of other types of space. Specifically, they may lack some classroom, laboratory, library, and other support space but not have enough additional enrollment to qualify for approval of such space.

Some solutions to this problem can be provided by the local resources of the college. The college can elect to lease any needed additional space. Or it can elect to construct low-cost pre-engineered facilities from local funds. Or if sufficient funds are available, it can elect to construct the kind of facilities normally supported in part with State funds.

A second problem with the current guidelines occurs in the case of small colleges. Low enrollments do not qualify such colleges for enough space to provide basic instructional and support facilities. In recognition of this problem the Illinois Community College Board has adopted a policy which will provide each college with a minimum of 50,000 GSF of space. Such a policy is consistent with national data on space available for community colleges of varying enrollments.

Budget Categories

Approval of State supported community college construction projects involves a number of state-level agencies. Successful coordination among such agencies requires clear communication especially with respect to components and costs of capital projects. Communication in capital budget requests is clarified if requests are developed in terms of budget categories. These categories are defined in the Board's annual instructions for submission of requests for State appropriated funds and include the following:

1. Buildings, Additions, and/or Structures
2. Land
3. Equipment
4. Utilities
5. Remodeling and Rehabilitation
6. Site Improvements
7. Planning
8. Cooperative Improvements

Movable Equipment

The Board of Higher Education instructed community colleges to identify capital requests for equipment in FY1976 and 1977. Such equipment is defined as movable as opposed to fixed equipment which is included in the construction of a building. However, to date the Board has not recommended expenditures from State funds for movable equipment.

This practice was initiated when community college construction was under the auspices of the Illinois Building Authority. The Illinois Building Authority did not fund movable equipment. In the university sector, movable equipment was funded from General Revenue sources. With the establishment of the Capital Development Board, movable equipment was declared bondable and funded primarily with Capital Development Bonds for the university sector.

However, several factors suggest it will be infeasible to fund movable equipment requests from State sources for community colleges.

One factor is that community college movable equipment requests apparently can not be funded with Capital Development Bond sources because the State Purchasing Act requires that such equipment be placed on State property. Community college facilities are not considered State property. This means that if movable equipment requests were to be funded from State sources, they would have to be funded entirely from General Revenue sources. Such a funding approach would place a great demand upon General Revenue.

Another factor is reimbursement of colleges which have purchased movable equipment with local funds. The exact amount expended to date by the colleges for movable equipment is not available. However, a rough approximation can be made by estimating that an additional 10 percent of construction costs was required. This would mean that approximately $41.1 million were spent to date. The State share (75 percent) would be approximately $30.8 million. Whether the State would fund all or part of its share would need to be decided. Determining an equitable approach would further complicate the problem.

Finally, the availability of local tax revenues is a factor. Unlike public universities, community colleges have such revenues with which they can purchase movable equipment. It is appropriate that such revenues be used for the purchase of property which will remain under the sole inventory control of the community college district.

On the basis of factors such as these, continuation of the practice of not funding community college movable equipment is recommended.

Reimbursement of State Share

The State share of community college construction projects is established in Board policy. The policy provides that State and Federal funds combined shall not exceed 75 percent of the cost of the project. As explained above, movable equipment is excluded from such costs.

In addition, Board policy provides that community colleges using local revenues may "elect to fund projects to any extent greater than 25 percent of the project costs with full acceptance of the condition that there is no assurance of recovery of funds by transfer of property to offset the local share of future construction."

Procedures for recovery of such funds has been a problem. The Board has approved numerous community college projects in which the local share exceeds 25 percent. Community colleges hope to recover that portion to the local share of a future project is one means of "balancing the books."

A simpler procedure is to ask colleges to identify past project expenditures which have exceeded the 25 percent local share. Such expenditures may qualify for reimbursement. Reimbursement is a direct payment of State funds to an institution. Several reimbursements were included in the Board's capital recommendations for Fiscal Year 1976.

Reimbursement is further defined in the Resource Allocation and Management Plan (RAMP) for Fiscal Year 1977. Specific conditions which apply to project for which reimbursement may be requested are provided in RAMP. These same conditions are listed in a revised Board policy which is included with this document as an Appendix.

Building Efficiency

Building efficiency is expressed in terms of the ratio of NASF and GSF. Board policy states that this ratio "shall not be less than .65."

On the basis of their experience with building efficiency ratios in constructed facilities, the Illinois Community College Board staff recommended that the ratio of .65 could b increased. On June 21, 1974, the Community College Board adopted a policy which states that "guidelines for campus-wide net-to-gross (or building efficiency) shall be 70 percent unless special waiver is approved by the Illinois Community College Board, the Board of Higher Education, and the Capital Development Board."

In support of the Community College Board action, it is recommended that the Board of Higher Education policy on building efficiency be changed to .70. This ratio will apply to the campus as a whole rather than specific buildings.

Noninstructional Facilities

Within the community college sector, very few noninstructional facilities exist which are comparable to those at public universities. In public universities, student unions and recreational facilities are free-standing structures. In community colleges, minimal student center and lounge space is provided for commuter students within instructional buildings. Presently, 28 out of 38 districts have minimal student center space either constructed and/or approved with the construction of permanent facilities. Parking lots have been constructed in connection with new buildings

as has been the case in most public universities. The exact number of spaces provided has been tied to a formula of the Illinois Community College Board which relates enrollment to the modes of transportation available to the campus.

Other types of noninstructional facilities such as outdoor athletic and recreational facilities and spectator seating have been provided from local tax money in either the Building Fund or Site and Construction Fund. Unlike public universities, community colleges have local tax revenues available for the construction and maintenance of facilities which the local boards of trustees deem consistent with their individual missions.

Residential or dormitory space at community colleges has been the focus of recent attention on the part of some community college boards of trustees and foundations. In Master Plan Phase I which called for the establishment of a state system of community colleges, it is clearly stated that "Institutions be for commuting students primarily. Residence halls be provided at nominal cost only to students from out-of-district enrolled in a program not offered in a public college in the student's district of origin." Master Plan Phase II and III further delineate the role of the community colleges as commuter institutions serving a specific geographic location. Moreover, recent community college annexations have potentially reduced the need for residence halls for out-of-district students as recommended in Master Plan Phase I.

In Section 8 of the Act creating the Board of Higher Education, the Board has the obligation to review and approve plans for capital improvements on noninstructional facilities at each State supported institution. Review of plans for dormitories at public community colleges is covered by the Act. Furthermore, the Board of Higher Education has the obligation to review dormitory plans at public community colleges even if the community college uses a foundation to hold ownership of the land and give a low-cost, long-term lease to a private builder.

Both the Attorney General and the General Assembly in two separate instances have stated that a controlled foundation stands in the same position as the university or community college that created it and that such university or community college cannot avoid requirements of the law by using the device of a foundation. It appears, in fact, that the Legislative Investigating Commission, in 1974, specifically charged the Board of Higher Education with the duty to oversee the activities of such foundations when they are performing those functions which normally would be conducted by the university or community college. Further, the manner in which such capital improvements are acquired (purchase, gift, lease) is not relevant; any plan which results in capital improvements for noninstructional facilities by a university/community college foundation is subject to required review by the Board of Higher Education.

In summary, it is anticipated that further enrollment growth in the community college sector will require State participation in the construction of food facilities, lounge areas, minimal recreational space, and physical education facilities at colleges qualifying for additional space. Such requests will be reviewed through the normal budgetary process. However, given the

primary responsibility of community colleges as commuter institutions designed to serve a specific geographic location, the construction of residential or dormitory space on these campuses should not be approved.

Interim Facilities

Interim or temporary facilities in community colleges vary. Such facilities range from cheaply constructed frame "barracks-type" buildings to well constructed, functional metal buildings. Some of these facilities have a projected long-term usefulness.

Because State funds have not been used in the construction of interim facilities, the facilities have not been included in computations of need for additional space on community college campuses.

However, the potential long-term usefulness of such facilities and limited capital resources at the local and state levels suggest such facilities should be reevaluated for extended use. Interim facilities should be used as long as practical and should be counted as part of the total physical plant.

Local districts should be reimbursed for well-constructed facilities with projected long-term use. Such State reimbursement should amount to 75 percent of the project cost except for movable equipment. Interim facilities which are inefficient, costly to maintain, or unsafe should be demolished.

VI

CAPITAL RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

This section provides an overview of capital resource requirements for the near future. The requirements are those which were identified by public universities and community colleges and submitted to the Board of Higher Education.

Public university capital resource requirements were specified in the Resource Allocation and Management Plan (RAMP). Requirements were identifed for Fiscal Year 1976 and four additional planning years.

Community college requirements were compiled by the Community College Board. Requirements were identified for FY1976 and 1977 or beyond.

Requirements for FY1977-80

Institutions have specified a need for approximately $506 million for the four years beyond Fiscal Year 1976. Table 39 displays requirements by system and by public university. Of the total required, public universities identified need for approximately $386 million and community colleges identified need for $120 million in State funds.

It should be noted that in the university sector, nearly $216 million out of $386 million is identified for new buildings or additions. Table 40 displays buildings identified by each university.

Conclusions About Resource Requirements

Public universities need to reconsider their planning priorities for capital resources.

Previous sections of this report have documented low utilization of instructional facilities in universities. They have also documented the need for some form of remodeling in about 25 percent of university space.

In view of these factors, universities should give highest priority to remodeling existing space to increase utilization, to provide facilities for new programs or programs inadequately housed, and to keep facilities in a satisfactory condition.

Community colleges also demonstrate low utilization of instructional space. In view of this factor and the resource situation, community colleges should reevaluate their ability to serve students in existing permanent facilities, temporary or interim facilities, and leased facilities. Special attention should be given to the nature of programs to be housed, the probable duration of such programs, and the type of students to be served.

Finally, on the basis of all aspects of this report, there does not appear to be a need for the total resource requirements identified by institutions for Fiscal Years 1977 through 1980. For this period of time, Board of Higher Education recommendations should stress remodeling in universities and construction in community colleges to accommodate current enrollment.

Table 39

Capital Resource Requirements
FY1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Institution	Requested FY1976	BHE Recommended FY1976	Resources Required: Not Recommended FY1976	FY1977	FY1978	FY1979	FY1980	Total Required
Board of Governors								
Chicago State University	4,533	4,217	316	7,402	5,136	135		12,859
Eastern Illinois University	2,293	323	1,970	6,654	2,790	816	90	12,320
Governors State University	12,192	300	11,892	15,366				27,258
Northeastern Illinois University	3,187	2,985	202	9,075	875	500	350	11,002
Western Illinois University	13,013	10,644	2,369	11,324	5,490	4,470	1,552	35,123
Subtotal	35,218	18,469	16,749	49,821	14,761	5,921	1,992	88,742
Board of Regents								
Illinois State University	10,258	2,134	8,124	1,982	3,131	250	250	13,737
Northern Illinois University	7,315	2,542	4,773	6,011	7,717	1,973	4,713	25,187
Sangamon State University	10,201	1,759	8,442	1,842	1,370	1,863	23	15,540
Subtotal	27,774	6,435	21,339	9,835	14,218	4,105	4,986	54,304
Southern Illinois University								
Carbondale	35,882	10,163	25,719	18,110	13,609	29,820	9,067	96,325
Edwardsville	13,155	1,190	11,965	255	604			12,824
Subtotal	49,037	11,353	37,684	18,365	14,213	29,820	9,067	111,149
University of Illinois								
Chicago Circle	8,517	1,109	7,408	11,351	1,358	500	500	21,117
Medical Center	65,396	62,890	2,506	19,202	8,260	6,798	350	37,116
Urbana/Champaign	22,946	9,954	12,992	14,771	18,199	33,849	14,147	73,958
Subtotal	96,859	73,953	22,906	45,324	27,940	21,147	14,997	132,094
University Total	208,888	110,210	98,678	123,345	72,432	60,993	31,040	386,489
Illinois Community College Board	70,000	32,853	37,147	82,110				119,257
Grand Total	278,888	143,063	135,825	205,455	72,432	60,993	31,040	505,746

Source: RASP-FY1976 for Universities; Illinois Community College Board recommendations for FY1976 and 1977 or thereafter.

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Table 40

Resource Requirements for New Buildings
FY1977-82

Institution	Building	Approximate Amount Required
Board of Governors		
Chicago State University	Environmental Studies	$ 316,000
Eastern Illinois University	Fine Arts, III	1,928,000
	Security Addition	70,300
Governors State University	Phase II	26,511,000
Northeastern Illinois University	Physical Education	1,000,000
Western Illinois University	Performing/Fine Arts	9,000,000
Subtotal		$ 44,825,300
Board of Regents		
Illinois State University		2,801,000
Northern Illinois University	Computer Service Facility	211,600
	Recreational Facility	2,000,000
Sangamon State University	Laboratory/Office	7,138,800
Subtotal		12,151,400
Southern Illinois University		
Carbondale	Law School	7,225,000
	Service Building 3	1,905,800
	Steam Plant	7,021,300
	Feed Mill	479,000
	School of Technical Careers Metal Shop	1,878,800
	Music Building	6,953,200
	Service Building 4	588,000
	Service Building 5	2,715,600
	Health Science Building	8,539,500
	Service Building 6	1,785,100
	Service Building 7	1,105,100
	Center for Advanced Study of Physical Sciences	13,429,700
	Physical Education Wing	10,398,500
	Livestock Arena	1,062,100
	Service Building 8	601,000
	Service Building 9	752,100
	Service Building 10	1,096,000
	Science Library	6,384,900
	Art Library	162,800
	Springfield Medical Business Affairs	777,800
Edwardsville	Physical Education	4,646,000
	Fine Arts	4,700,000
	Student Theater	133,000
	TV Transmitter Tower	344,000
Subtotal		84,715,300

Table 40

Resource Requirements for New Buildings
FY1977-80

Institution	Building	Approximate Amount Required
University of Illinois		
Chicago Circle	Library Addition	5,828,700
	Academic Building	8,900,000
Medical Center	School of Public Health	7,626,400
	Rockford O&M Facility	175,000
	Peoria O&M Facility	105,900
	Air-Conditioning Plant	2,000,000
	Steam Plant Addition	1,526,000
Urbana/Champaign	Law Building Addition	5,984,900
	Library Addition,	1,471,400
	Nuclear Reactor Laboratory Addition	1,659,600
	Life Science Teaching Laboratory	5,418,600
	Engineering Library	1,947,900
	Botany Greenhouse	1,291,300
	Research Animal Facility	790,000
	Library Sixth Stack Addition	3,390,000
	Veterinary Medicine Basic Science Building	7,860,000
	Dairy Barn Relocation	340,000
	Agricultural Engineering Building	6,975,000
	Pilot Training Facility	535,000
	Fire and Police Station	2,225,000
	Library South Wing Addition	4,225,000
	Nuclear Reactor Laboratory Addition	1,180,000
	Veterinary Medicine Research Farm Building	450,000
	Aviation Research Laboratory	2,060,000
	Car Pool Maintenance Garage	1,180,000
Subtotal		74,145,700
Total		$215,832,700

Source: RAMP-FY1976 for Universities, Illinois Community College Board recommendations for FT1976 and 1977 or thereafter.

VII

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section identifies the main points of the discussions in Sections I-VI. It also provides Board staff conclusions and recommendations resulting from those discussions of capital construction and needs in public higher education. Board staff conclusions and recommendations are grouped under four headings: Space Data, Instructional Facilities, Special Facilities, and Capital Resource Needs.

Space Data

The Board has conducted studies of space in physical facilities for a decade. Experience with such data collection is sufficient at all levels to expect reliability in reporting and analysis. Efforts should now be directed to simplifying data collection procedures and avoiding duplication.

> Recommendation 1. The Board of Higher Education should continue to collect data about physical facilities. However, duplication in surveys or inventories should be avoided. Furthermore, the frequency with which data are collected should be reduced. To these ends, the Board staff should develop a format for collecting federally required data and utilization data at the same time every two years. Selected data collected annually in RAMP should supplement but not duplicate the biennial survey.

The amount of space per student is increasing in public universities. Use of classrooms and class laboratories is low in both public universities and community colleges. Requests for new buildings should be analyzed more extensively in relation to existing data about space which is available per student. Space data should be used more extensively for determining priorities in future capital expenditures.

> Recommendation 2. The Board of Higher Education should use space data more extensively in its review of requests for new buildings and new additions. In particular, requests for additional space should be analyzed to determine how they will affect the overall allocation of space in an institution, how they will affect the utilization of instructional space, and how they will affect comparisons among similar institutions with respect to space available per student.

To date, the Board has not included facilities for the education of health professionals in its periodic surveys of space. The recent extensive expansion of such facilities suggests the need for routine and systematic inventories of this space.

> Recommendation 3. The Board of Higher Education should collect space data about facilities for the education of health professionals in its biennial space surveys and RAMP formats. To this end, the Board staff should develop formats for collecting data about space allocations and utilization which are appropriate to such special facilities.

Private colleges and universities have not been included in this report. However, it should be noted that these institutions have been included in the Board's Statewide Space Surveys in the past. Furthermore, private institutions must be included in the federal survey of space for the Higher Education General Information System (HEGIS). Space data about private colleges and universities is useful in fulfilling the Board's responsibility for planning for all postsecondary education.

Recommendation 4. The Board of Higher Education should continue to collect data about physical facilities in private colleges and universities.

Instructional Facilities

Utilization of classrooms and class laboratories in public universities is low. However, many factors prevent universities from assigning every seat in every room to a student during the hours in which a room is in use. For this reason an arbitrary standard for use of classrooms and class laboratories should not be established.

Data about utilization of classrooms and class laboratories suggest that there should be little or no need for additional space of this nature in the near future. Analysis of requests for such space should give special attention to utilization data.

Recommendation 5. The Board of Higher Education should only approve additional classroom and class laboratory space in public universities for which there is a clearly demonstrated need. Need should be demonstrated in terms of such factors as special program requirements, utilization of existing space, and condition of existing space.

About 25 percent of public university space is judged to be in need of remodeling. Such work should be undertaken in order to protect the State's investment in physical facilities and to maintain facilities in a satisfactory condition.

Recommendation 6. The Board of Higher Education should give high priority in capital budget recommendations to remodeling or demolition of space in public universities.

Community college construction with State funds has been determined to a large extent by enrollments. This practice should continue, but approvals for additional space should be based upon current rather than projected enrollments.

Recommendation 7. The Board of Higher Education should approve construction of new facilities for public community colleges on the basis of current enrollments, taking all existing space into account. Enrollments and other criteria for approval are specified in the Appendix. The Board of Higher Education should approve the Appendix as the Board policy for Review of Community College Projects.

In the past, the Board of Higher Education has not recommended State participation in the purchase of movable equipment for community colleges. Several factors indicate that it would be expensive and complicated to begin State funding of movable equipment at this relatively late stage in community college construction.

Recommendation 8. The Board of Higher Education should continue to not recommend State participation in the purchase of movable equipment for public community colleges.

Special Facilities

Recent State expenditures for physical facilities for the education of health professionals has been substantial. Additional facilities should not be recommended without analysis of utilization of facilities already approved and analysis of all factors dictating a need for additional space.

Recommendation 9. The Board of Higher Education should only approve addtional space for the education of health professionals' programs for which there is a clearly demonstrated need. Need should be demonstrated in terms of such factors as the total utilization of existing space, the condition of existing space, and special program requirements.

The Higher Education Subcommittee on Student Fees of the House of Representatives has recommended that the State should assume responsibility for debt retirement of revenue bond projects. Data indicate that this would require about $150 million. Such an expenditure is judged to be high and likely to jeopardize appropriations for other necessary capital improvements in higher education.

Recommendation 10. The Board of Higher Education should consider State participation in the debt retirement of revenue bonds for public university projects as a low priority.

Student fees and income from student fees are used for a variety of capital improvements. As the direct source of such funds, students should be able to express approval or disapproval of the improvements.

Recommendation 11. The Board of Higher Education should require evidence of student approval for capital improvements funded from student fees or income from student fees before approving such improvements.

Construction of dormitory facilities for commuter institutions has been explored by some institutions. Foundations have been suggested as a means of funding such facilities. Whatever source of funding is used, such facilities are within the purview of the Board of Higher Education. In general, such facilities are in appropriate for the mission of community institutions.

Recommendation 12. The Board of Higher Education should not approve construction of dormitories for commuter institutions. Dormitories are inconsistent with the mission of such institutions.

Interest in constructing outdoor athletic and recreational facilities, field houses, and spectator seating at community colleges is increasing. These facilities represent a relatively low priority for the State. Furthermore, community colleges have access to local revenues which can be used to fund such facilities.

Recommendation 13. The Board of Higher Education should not recommend State participation in such noninstructional facilities at community colleges as outdoor athletic and recreation fields, field houses, and spectator seating.

Both public universities and community colleges are interested in constructing performing arts facilities. The need for such facilities should be carefully analyzed. Cooperative use of such facilities should be explored.

Recommendation 14. The Board of Higher Education should take the following factors into consideration before approving performing arts facilities at public universities and community colleges: institutional mission and geographical location, student body composition, campus type, and total allocation of institutional space. Furthermore, commuter universities and community colleges should show evidence of having explored the possibility of cooperative arrangements with other institutions and agencies for the use of such facilities.

Capital Resource Needs

Colleges and universities have identified extensive needs for capital improvements through Fiscal Year 1980 which include numerous new buildings.

Recommendation 15. The Board of Higher Education in its capital recommendations through Fiscal Year 1980 give highest priority to remodeling in universities and construction in community colleges to accommodate current enrollment.

APPENDIX

POLICY FOR REVIEW OF CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS FROM PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES

General

This revised policy for the review of capital budget proposals from public community colleges supersedes previous policies adopted by the Board of Higher Education.* It is supplemented by the Board's Resource Allocation and Management Plan for Community Colleges (RAMP/CC).

Section 8 of the Board of Higher Education Enabling Act as amended in 1969 states in part that the Illinois Community College Board shall submit to the Board "its budget proposals for the operation and capital needs of the institutions under its governance or supervision." Section 8 also states that in the formulation of a capital budget request for higher education, the Board shall "consider the current and projected utilization of the total physical plant of each campus of a university or college in approving the capital budget for any new building or facility."

Definitions

"Proposals for capital needs" are requests for projects or facilities which represent one or more of the categories listed below. These categories are further defined in the annual instructions to institutions for submission of capital budget requests for appropriated funds:

1. Buildings, Additions, and/or Structures
2. Land
3. Utilities
4. Remodeling and Rehabilitation
5. Site Improvements
6. Planning
7. Cooperative Improvements

"Total physical plant" includes all facilities owned or leased.

"Total project costs" include all costs related to the categories listed above and the designation of sources of funds for such costs.

"Approval of a capital budget" for a project constitutes acceptance of the project by the Board in terms of the criteria reviewed. It also means that the project has been accepted to serve specified programs, to include a specified amount of space, and to require specified expenditures. Any changes in these factors must be approved by the Board before contracts are awarded.

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* Policies and Procedures for Review of Capital Funds Requests for Public Community Colleges, revised December, 1968; Procedures Pertaining to Community College Construction, June, 1970; Policy on Additional Contribution by a Community College District to a Building Project, July, 1970.

Procedures

Each community college must submit a campus master plan to the Board of Higher Edication before capital requests can be considered by the Board.

Each community college's capital request must have Community College Board approval before it is reviewed and approved by the Board of Higher Educat.on.

Each request for a new building must be accompanied by a program statement and a detailed estimate of costs based upon the types and amounts of space involved.

Criteria

State and federal funds combined shall not exceed 75 percent of the total cost of a project. The local district shall be expected to provide the remaining 25 percent of the total costs. However, a local district may elect to fund projects to any extent greater than 25 percent of the total project costs with full acceptance of the condition that there is no assurance of recovery of funds by direct reimbursement from State funds or by transfer of property to offset the local share of future construction. Any project for which a local district decides to provide more than 25 percent of the total costs must be approved by the Community College Board and the Board of Higher Education before contracts are awarded.

State participation in the purchase of land shall be limited to the amount of acreage per FTE on-campus day enrollment as set forth below:

FTE On-Campus Day Students	Site Acreage
Up to 1,499	100
1,500 to 2,999	150
3,000 or More	200

The efficiency ratio of GSF and NASF in a project shall be .70 for a campus as a whole.

The GSF of all space per FTE on-campus day student shall not exceed:

1. For facilities other than occupational program instructional shops:

FTE Day Students	GSF Per On-Campus FTE Day Student
For the First 1,499 Students	110
For the Next 1,500 Students	100
For Each Student Above 3,000	90

2. For occupational program instructions shops: 140 GSF per on-campus FTE day student enrolled in courses using such shops.

3. Exception: Each approved community college campus shall be provided with minimum basic facilities of 50,000 GSF, regardless of current enrollments.

All of the following conditions apply to projects for which reimbursement may be requested:

1. It must be a project which was 100 percent locally-funded or one in which the State share did not equal 75 percent of the project cost, excluding movable equipment.

2. It must be a project which is related to on-campus facilities. On-campus facilities are those facilities located either on the site where State funds have been appropriated for the construction of permanent facilities or at the legal address of the institution. (Exceptions to this definition: If an institution wishes to claim facilities which are not included within this definition, such facilities should be clearly identified as exceptions.)

3. It must be a project for which expenditures were authorized by the Illinois Community College Board and Illinois Board of Higher Education.

4. Reimbursement for building costs in excess of $30.00 per GSF may not be requested if contracted prior to July 1, 1974.